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HORTICULTURAL AND ZOOLOGICAL
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Horsford's
Nurseries

27

FRED'K H. HORSFORD

1900

CHARLOTTE, VERMONT

A WORD ABOUT THE NOMENCLATURE OF THIS CATALOGUE.

MR. F. H. HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vt.:

Dear Sir—You will remember that the Society of American Florists some years ago adopted Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening as the authority for the names of plants until Index Kewensis should be complete. But until your catalogue of 1899 no florist, nurseryman or seedsman seems to have tried to standardize the names of his catalogue with both of these officially accepted authorities. Some said that no one ever would do so. It seemed very important to me that the experiment should be made of standardizing some one particular catalogue. I am very grateful to you for allowing me this chance. I have compared every name in your catalogue with Index Kewensis. That work, as you know, contains the names of flowering plants only, and I have had to fall back upon Nicholson for the ferns. Some interesting points have come up in the work, which have been discussed in the *Botanical Gazette*, 28:264. Such tasks will be much easier when the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture is published, as it is expected to mention the name of every plant cultivated in America.

It was a small matter to standardize the names of the 129 plants added to your catalogue of 1900. The signs of the times point to great advances in nomenclature in the near future—changes that will save much time and money for those who buy plants. Much is to be hoped from the great International Botanical Congress to be held in Paris this year. By Christmas of 1900 the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture will supply a standard, and if the Cyclopaedia is well received it will be followed by annual volumes, which will account for absolutely all the novelties and other species in the American trade. All the conifers in the German catalogues use the same names, and the day of reform in America is close at hand.

The popular names in your catalogue are a most admirable feature. They have been prepared by S. W. Fletcher, who has had exceptional experience and opportunities, and who has doubtless showed exceptional judgment in retaining the really live and useful names and suppressing the defunct ones, many of which are obviously manufactured; while others are extremely local, and still others should be abandoned as tending to hopeless confusion.

In conclusion, I congratulate you upon taking this pioneer step in reforming trade names. It doubtless means much in time as well as dollars and cents to your customers, and is in line with the best progress of the age. Since writing the above, I have received other catalogues that have been compared with Index Kewensis this year, and the movement seems to be spreading.

Yours with best wishes,

WILHELM MILLER.

ITHACA, N. Y., January 1, 1900.

(Mr. Miller is associated with Prof. L. H. Bailey in the preparation of the "Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture.")

List of names in Horsford's Catalogue not found in Index Kewensis or Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening.

Æthionema persica, *Aspidium Filix-mas*, var. *Barnesii*, *Camassia Cusickii*, *Delphinium* sp. var. *Gloire de Nancy*, *D. sp.* var. *Froufrou*, *D. sp.* var. *Nymphæa Dodecatheon*, *tetrandrum*, *D. patulum*, *D. alpinum*, *Dracocephalum nigricans*, *Epimedium nivium*, *E. sulphureum*, *Forsythia Sieboldii*, *Gaillardia grandiflora*, *Iris* sp. var. *atrosanguinea*, *I. sp.* var. *Ciengaultii*, *Lilium Henryi*, *L. elegans* var. *Wallacei*, *Mertensia fascicularis*, *M. umbralis*, *Parnassia californica*, *Polemonium himalayense*, *Sambucus variegatus aureus*, *S. racemosus* var. *tenuifolius*, *Silene Schafta*, *Symphoricarpos variegatus*, *Syringa japonica*, *Trollius giganteus*.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

This Catalogue is divided into eight departments, as follows:

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Hardy Perennials	2	Roses	38
Hardy Terrestrial Orchids	33	Vines, Trailers and Climbers	40
Tender Plants	34	Shrubs and Trees	41
Hardy Ferns	35	Bog and Water Plants	48

The plants are arranged alphabetically under each department.

COLLECTIONS—Not Prepaid.

State what the collection is for when ordering.

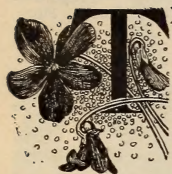
HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS FOR ROCKERIES OR FOR THE OPEN BORDER.

50 distinct varieties, my selection, one of each,	\$5.00;	two of each,	\$9.00;	three of each,	\$12.00
25 " " " " " "	3.00;	" " " " " "	5.00;	" " " " " "	6.50
12 " " " " " "	1.25;	" " " " " "	2.10;	" " " " " "	2.50

COLLECTIONS OF HARDY PLANTS FOR THE SHADY CORNER.

30 distinct varieties, my selection, one of each,	\$3.00;	two of each,	\$5.00;	three of each,	\$6.50
20 " " " " " "	2.50;	" " " " " "	4.00;	" " " " " "	5.00
12 " " " " " "	1.25;	" " " " " "	2.10;	" " " " " "	2.50

Introduction.



THE common or popular names are a special feature of this Catalogue. They have been prepared by S. W. Fletcher, a graduate student in Cornell University. He has consulted Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening, W. Miller's Common Names of Cultivated Plants, Britton and Brown's Illustrated Flora, The Cyclopedia of American Horticulture (Vol. 1), and half a dozen leading English and American Catalogues.

It is to be understood that this list is not completed until my Autumn Supplement is sent out, about September 1. All who have applied for this list will also receive the Supplement at the season of issue.

Canadian customers will please remember that the rate of postage to them is double that to any part of the United States, and that shrubs, trees and vines are not admitted from the States.

Express rates on nursery stock are much less than on other ordinary matter. Ours is the American or National Express, and we can send as far as these lines go at very much reduced rates. To send 11 pounds from here to St. Louis costs only 35 cts., with 3 cts. for each additional pound; 13 pounds to Chicago costs 35 cts., with 2½ cts. for each additional pound; 35 pounds may be sent to Boston, Worcester, Springfield (Mass.), Concord (N. H.), or to New York City, for 35 cts., and for each additional pound 1 cent will be added. Of course, when a package must go through the hands of more than one company, the expense will be greater.

My prices include boxing, packing—except in the case of Trees and Shrubs (see instructions under that department)—and delivery to my nearest freight, post office or express office.

Separate offers for free delivery have been added to my prices, for those who wish plants sent by post or prepaid. I shall reserve the right to send either by post or prepaid express at these rates, and want the name of your express office as well as your post office, whether the order is sent by post or not. These estimates by post may not always be exact, but when an excess of postage is sent I will either make up the deficiency in plants or return the excess. Where prices by mail are not given, it is understood that the plants are too large for mailing.

The prices for seeds include postage.

I shall always endeavor to give each customer FULL MONEY VALUE, WHETHER THE ORDER IS LARGE OR SMALL, and in all cases where customers feel that they have reason to complain, I shall thank them to inform me of it. If the fault lies with me, I will be glad to make matters right.

Remittances may be sent at my risk by Post Office Order on Charlotte, Vermont, by Draft, or Registered Letter. Half a dozen plants will be furnished at dozen rates. To those who wish to purchase in larger quantities, lower prices will be given, if my stock is sufficient.

Address

FRED'K H. HORSFORD,
CHARLOTTE, VERMONT

HARDY PERENNIALS.

ACHILLEA. YARROW, MILFOIL.

A. filipendulina (*A. Eupatorium*). A noble plant from shores of the Caspian Sea. Two or three feet high, with large, flat heads of bright, yellow flowers in July and August. Nice for back border, shrubby or massing. Increased by division or seed

—Not prepaid— —Prepaid—
Each Doz. Each Doz.

. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . \$0 20 \$1 60 \$0 25 \$1 80

A. Millefolium, var. *roseum*. A very handsome form of common Yarrow, having deep rose flowers in August . . 12 15

A. Ptarmica, var. *fl. pl.* A vigorous, hardy native of England, a foot or two high. A fine border plant, with white flowers in August. Durable for cutting. 12 1 00 15 1 25

A. —, var. "**The Pearl**." Charming form of *A. Ptarmica*, fuller flowered in August, but not so vigorous. Quite hardy 12 1 00 15 1 25

ACONITUM. MONK'S-HOOD, WOLF'S-BANE. The Monk's-hoods constitute a very charming group of plants, but most of them are so poisonous that great care should be taken not to plant them near any edible or garden vegetables. Any ordinary garden soil suits most of them. They are also useful to plant in the shade of trees.

A. Lycototum. EUROPEAN WOLFS'-BANE. A European plant, 3 to 5 feet high, with yellowish green flowers . . 15 17

A. Napellus. One of the best as well as most poisonous. Flowers large blue, in a terminal raceme about the last of June. Height about 3 feet in good soil. 15 1 00 17 1 15

A. uncinatum. AMERICAN WOLF'S-BANE. The Wild Monk's-hood of the Carolinas. Has smooth stems, almost climbing in habit; flowers of good size, light blue, in July 15 1 10 17 1 25

ACTÆA alba. BANE-BERRY. Flowers white, in terminal racemes; fruit white. A good plant for shade 12 1 10 15 1 30

A. spicata, var. *rubra*. Much like preceding, but has cherry red fruit. Shade or sun 12 1 10 15 1 30

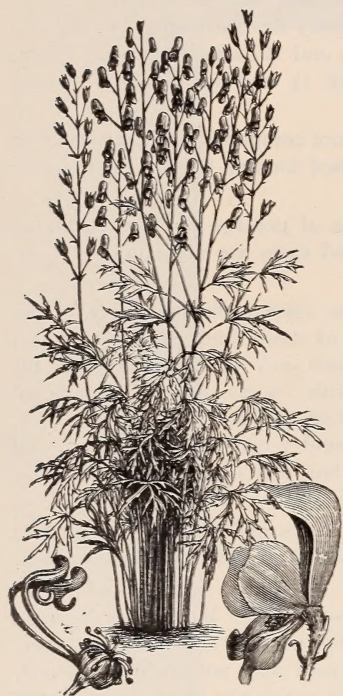
ADENOPHORA Lamarckii. BELL-FLOWER. Blue, funnel-shaped flowers in compound, elongated racemes. Plant 1 to 2 feet high. Eastern Europe . . . 15 1 25 18 1 50

ADONIS vernalis. PHEASANT'S-EYE. One of the most attractive early blooming plants. Flowers bright yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches wide. It forms tufts 8 to 12 inches high, and has finely divided and attractive foliage. Likes a light, sandy soil, where it should be left undisturbed when once established 15 1 35 20 1 55

ÆTHIONEMA persica. A little low perennial from Asia Minor, with terminal racemes of rosy lilac flowers 15 18

AGROSTEMMA. See *Lychnis*.

ALETRIS farinosa. STAR GRASS, COLIC-ROOT. Flowers white, in a long spike on a naked stem 2 to 3 feet high, in July; leaves in a clustered rosette at the base. Likes any good loamy soil. A native of grassy woods 15 18



Aconitum Napellus.

- ALLIUM cernuum.** NODDING WILD ONION. Somewhat like *A. stramineum*, below, in height, etc., but with white or pale pink flowers Each Doz. Each Doz. (Not prepaid—) (Prepaid—)
 \$0 06 \$0 50 \$0 07 \$0 55
- A. stramineum.** SIBERIAN WILD ONION. Grows about 2 feet high, soon forming, by division, large clumps of bulbs, bearing globular heads of light rose flowers. Pretty when growing, but this and the other two species named have a strong onion odor. July 06 50 07 55

- A. tricoccum.** WILD LEEK. This is our common Leek or Wild Onion, which sends up its wide green leaves in early spring; these soon die down, and later in summer the bulb sends up a bare stalk of white flowers 06 60 07 65

HOLLYHOCKS, SINGLE.

(*Althæa rosea*.)

The most permanent and hardy of this species. They afford a most striking effect when placed against any deep green object, like an evergreen hedge, are pretty among shrubbery, and will last for years when once established. Summer.

Mixed colors	08	75	11	I 12
Single Rose	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	10	I 00	13 I 24
" " Fringed	" 8 cts.	08	75	11 I 12
" " White	" 8 cts.	15		18
" " Fringed	" 8 cts.	10		13
" " Light Cream	" 15 cts.	15		18

HOLLYHOCKS, DOUBLE.

(*Althæa rosea*, fl. pl.)

Semi-double Reddish Purple	Seeds, 8c. per pkt.	08	75	11	I 12
" " Mixed Colors	" 8c.	08	75	11	I 12
" " White	"	10		13	
" " Salmon	"	12		15	
" " Pink and White	Seeds, 8c. per pkt.	10		13	
" " Cream-White	" 8c.	10		13	
" " Pale Sulphur	"	12		15	



Double Althæa.

ALYSSUM. MADWORT. The following are perennials of easy culture in any ordinary garden soil. Nice for rockwork or front borders.

- A. alpestre** is a tufted species 3 to 6 inches high. Flowers yellow, last of May. Native of southern Europe. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. 15 I 15 18 I 50
- A. rostratum** (*A. Wierzbickii*). This has closer corymbose heads and deep yellow flowers in early June. Native of Asia Minor Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. 15 I 10 20 I 40
- A. saxatile** is one of the most permanent of the Madworts, as it lasts year after year in good, suitable soil. It grows about a foot high, having bright yellow flowers in May 15 I 25 20 I 50

AMIANTHIUM. See *Zygadenus*.

AMSONIA *Tabernæmontana* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. 15 18

ANCHUSA italica. A fine perennial, with blue or purple flowers in June; 4 feet high and branching. Nice for back border or among shrubbery 15 I 10 20 I 50

A. officinalis (*A. incarnata*). Has a profusion of small, pretty, flesh-colored flowers 15 20

ANEMONE. WIND-FLOWER. Belongs to the natural order of *Ranunculaceæ*, or Crow-foot family, constituting an extensive genus, many of which are very attractive, hardy perennials for cultivation. A rich, sandy loam, moist but well-drained, is what they like; yet, for these, any good garden soil seems to suit. The border is the most suitable place, or some may be used about rockwork to good advantage. They also make good pot-plants, giving brilliant flowers in midwinter.



Alyssum saxatile.

		—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
		Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
ANEMONE acutiloba (<i>Hepatica acutiloba</i>). HEPATICA. Blooms very early; a fine plant for shady places		\$0 12	\$1 00	\$0 15	\$1 20
					
A. dichotoma (<i>A. pennsylvanica</i>). Not rare in low meadows; flowers white or pale rose in June		10	1 00	12	1 20
A. Hepatica (<i>Hepatica triloba</i>). LIVERWORT, HEPATICA		12	1 00	15	1 20
A. japonica , var. <i>rubra</i>		15		18	
A. — , var. "Whirlwind." A new and handsome variety, with large, almost white flowers		15		18	
A. nemorosa , var. <i>rubra</i> . COMMON WIND-FLOWER. Dainty and charming rose or pink flowers in spring		15	1 10	16	1 15
A. Pulsatilla . PASQUE-FLOWER. A British species of much value, with very beautiful violet-purple flowers appearing in early spring		20	1 90	25	2 25
A. sylvestris . This is one of the best in moist, sandy soils. Bears good-sized delicate white flowers on long stems, in latter part of May. It spreads a little from the root, forming good clumps or masses, but not so much as to become troublesome here.		10	1 00	12	1 25
A. thalictroides (<i>Anemonella thalictroides</i> , <i>Thalictrum anemonoides</i>). RUE-ANEMONE. A charming little wood flower; white or rose color; blooms last of May. Just the thing for shaded locations		08	75	09	80
A. vernalis . Has flowers whitish inside, violet outside; covered all over with silky down. A very striking flower, coming in early spring and lasting a long time. Sandy loam, not too dry, suits it		20		25	
A. virginiana . A native of woods and shade, 2 to 3 feet high, with greenish white flowers		12	1 00	15	1 30
ANTHEMIS tinctoria . CAMOMILE. An English species about a foot high, bearing in the greatest profusion handsome bright yellow daisy-like flowers, which come in July and August. Fine for cutting. Any good garden soil suits it		10	1 00	15	1 30
A. — , var. <i>Kelwayi</i> . This is a very desirable variety, with lighter yellow flowers. The tint of yellow is fine and the flowers are of good size		12	1 10	15	1 40
ANTHERICUM Liliago . ST. BERNARD'S LILY. Grows about 15 inches high; flowers pure white; May to June		10	1 05	12	1 25
A. liliastrium . See <i>Paradisea</i> .					
AQUILEGIA . COLUMBINE. A valuable genus of alpine plants of many colors and sizes. Some are inclined to be biennial in cultivation, others last two or three years, while some are as permanent perhaps as any perennials. Few genera afford more variety of color or more delicate shades. The leaves, too, are very light and graceful.					
A. alpina . Deep blue flowers, 2 inches wide. Plant about a foot high. Alps of Switzerland. Nice for the rockery		15	1 35	17	1 50
A. atropurpurea . A Siberian species, with dark, wine-colored flowers. Very hardy and permanent. June		12	1 00	15	1 25

AQUILEGIA cærulea. BLUE ROCKY MOUNTAIN HONEYSUCKLE. This is one of the most attractive when in bloom, but, unfortunately, it seldom lasts

—Not prepaid— —Prepaid—
Each Doz. Each Doz.



Flower and Plant of the Aquilegia.

Vigorous in habit and a long time in flower. One of the best. The plant is bushy and attains a height of 2½ feet. Summer

A. glandulosa jucunda	15	I 25	18	I 45
A. olympica	20		22	
A. oxysepala. With me this has been the first to bloom and is one of the most attractive, though not so long in flower as some. Flowers large, blue, yellow and white. Spring	15	I 35	17	I 50
A. sibirica fl. pl.	12	I 05	15	I 30
A. viridiflora is a tall kind, with light pinkish purple flowers. June	20		22	
A. vulgaris (<i>A. nigricans</i>). COMMON EUROPEAN COLUMBINE.	15		18	
A. —, var. lilac-flowered. A form with lilac flowers; quite hardy and suited to any good soil	20		22	
	10	I 00	12	I 20

ARABIS albid. ROCK-CRESS, WALL-CRESS. One of the first spring flowers. Its blossoms are pure white and very pretty. Grows 3 or 4 inches high and forms dense masses of green foliage, covered in spring with white bloom. Native to Taurea and the Caucasus Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .

ARENARIA cæspitosa. SANDWORT. Grows in dense tufts, which at flowering time are covered with small white flowers. It forms solid cushions of deep green foliage, which is always fresh. Nice for rocky places if not too dry



Arabis albid.

ARISÆMA Dracontium. DRAGON-ROOT, GREEN DRAGON. A much rarer species and less showy than *A. triphyllum*. It attains a large size in suitable soil, and will thrive in shade. June

A. triphyllum. JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT, INDIAN TURNIP. One of the interesting hardy bulbous plants; suited to shade or rockwork if moisture is given it. It selects a rich, moist soil. May	15	I 10	16	I 25
	12	I 00	13	I 15

ARMERIA plantaginea. THRIFT, SEAPINK. Flowers in close, round heads in June; color light pink or white; stems long and naked, from a thick grass-like tuft of leaves at base Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .

ASARUM canadense. SNAKEROOT, GINGER-ROOT. Only 3 to 5 inches high; large, dark green, kidney-shaped leaves; flowers very early, hidden among the leaves. Nice for shady corner or shaded rockwork .

15	I 25	20	I 65
10	80	12	I 05

		Not prepaid—		Prepaid—	
		Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
ASARUM virginicum.	The leaves of this are evergreen, smooth and shiny, round heart-shaped; flowers purple, not conspicuous	\$o 15	\$1 20	\$o 18	\$1 40
ASCLEPIAS incarnata.	WATER, or SWAMP MILKWEED. Although this plant is natural to wet, swampy ground, it will grow in ordinary garden soil. It attains a height of 2 or 3 feet. Flowers rose-purple, in good-sized umbels, in summer	15		20	
A. tuberosa.	SWALLOW-WORT, BUTTERFLY-WEED. A very attractive plant when in flower; about 18 inches high, bearing in July and August large umbels of orange yellow flowers. These are followed by the long and curious pods. Nice for sunny portions of rockwork, or any well drained soil in full sun	12	I 00	15	I 20
	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.				
ASPERULA galioides (A. glauca).	Fine for bouquets	12		15	
A. hexaphylla	. . . . .	12		15	
ASPHODELINE lutea (Asphodelus luteus).	ASPHODEL of the ancient Greeks. The yellow flowers are fragrant, massed in a dense and long raceme, coming in summer. It is a native of Sicily and attains a height of 3 feet. Though not very showy, it is a useful plant for massing among other tall perennials	20		22	
ASTER cordifolius.	One to 2 feet; stems branched; pale blue flowers in autumn.	20		22	
A. laevis.	Attains a height of 3 to 4 feet and bears profusely handsome sky-blue flowers in autumn	10	I 00	12	I 20
A. macrophyllus.	LARGE-LEAVED ASTER. Flowers nearly white; suited to partial shade; blooms in August and September	15		17	
A. Novæ-Angliæ.	NEW ENGLAND ASTER. One of the finest of our wild species, with stout, hairy stems 3 to 6 feet high, according to soil. The violet-purple flower-heads are borne in large corymbs in September and October	10	I 00	15	I 40
	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.				
A. —, var. rosea.	A very pretty form of this species, with rosy flowers.	18		20	
	. . . . .	12	I 05	15	I 20
A. patens.	This species grows on drier soil than some sorts; grows from 1 to 3 feet high, and bears at the terminus of its spreading branches showy deep blue-purple flowers in autumn	12	I 05	15	I 20
ASTILBE japonica.	FALSE GOAT'S-BEARD. This plant blooms the latter part of June, bearing in branching umbels its pure white flowers. Native to Japan, but quite hardy, and attains a height of 1 to 2 feet. [<i>Spiræa japonica</i> of Makoy and some horticulturists, but not of Linnæus.]	15	I 30	25	I 80
BAPTISIA alba.	FALSE WILD INDIGO	20		25	
	Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.				
B. australis.	A tall, branching, hardy perennial of the Pea family, 3 to 5 feet high, with indigo-blue flowers and dark green foliage. Blooms about the middle of June	20	I 60	25	2 00
	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.				
BELLIS perennis.	ENGLISH DAISY. A charming little plant, blooming almost constantly from June until frost. Flowers of various colors—white, pink, rose-purple, etc., on short stalks	12	I 00	15	I 30
BOCCONIA cordata (B. japonica).	PLUME POPPY. Large, terminal panicles of buff colored flowers in summer, followed by the almost equally ornamental fruit. Often attains a height of 8 feet; fine for planting among shrubs, or in the angle of a wall	10	I 00	13	I 50
BOLTONIA asteroides.	Two to 8 feet high. Heads in loosely flowered corymbs. September and October	15		20	
B. latissuama.	Heads larger than in preceding. A very charming aster-like plant of late autumn	15		20	
BOYKINIA rotundifolia.	A plant of the Saxifrage family; a little more than a foot high, with rose-purple flowers and dark green foliage	20		25	



Bellis perennis (English Daisy).

BUPHTHALMUM. OX-EYE.(Not prepaid) (Prepaid)
Each Doz. Each Doz.**B. salicifolium.** Quite a pretty plant, with daisy-like flowers of a trifle darker yellow than those of *Coreopsis lanceolata*. About 18 inches high. June . .

Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . . \$0 15 \$1 25 \$0 18 \$1 60

B. speciosum (*B. cordifolium*). This is rather a coarse plant, better suited to some back corner or among shrubs. Its flowers and foliage somewhat resemble the wild elecampane (*Inula Helenium*). Summer 15 20**CALLIRHOË involucrata.** POPPY MAL-LOW. A trailing perennial, of the Malva family; large violet-crimson flowers. Hardy; of easy culture. Summer . . . 12 1 00 13 1 10**CALYSTEGIA hederacea** (*C. pubescens*).

DOUBLE MORNING-GLORY, CALIFORNIAN ROSE. Double flowers of pale rose color. The so-called "Double Morning-glory." Summer 15 16

CAMASSIA Cusickii. GIANT CAMAS. This is no doubt the largest Camas. It grows 3 to 4 feet high from a large pear-shaped bulb, bearing long, branching racemes of pale blue flowers in May 15 1 25 20 1 75**C. esculenta.** BEAR'S-GRASS. Blue flowers; of much the same height and form ofgrowth as *C. Fraseri*. May 10 1 00 11 1 10**C. Fraseri.** WILD HYACINTH. Has almost white flowers and grows about a foot high. May 10 1 00 11 1 10**CAMPANULA.** BELLFLOWER. An easy class of plants to grow. The largest ones do finely in any good garden soil, the Alpines in the rockery. Sow the seeds of annuals in early spring, biennials in June. Perennials are increased by dividing the roots, young cuttings in spring, or by seeds. All but one or two of the following are perennial.**C. carpatica**, var. *pelviformis*. Flowers blue or white, in loose panicles. Summer 15 18**C. —**, var. *turbinata*. Large blue flowers. This and the preceding bloom from June to August 25 28**C. glomerata.** DANE'S BLOOD. A native of Britain; 1 to 2 feet high, the sessile flowers in terminal heads on the branches and stems, bluish violet or white. May to September 15 18**C. Medium.** CANTERBURY BELLS. One of the most attractive biennials of the garden. Flowers purple, white, or pale rose. Sometimes double. June 15 18

Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . . 10 1 00 15 1 50

C. —, var. *alba* 12 1 15 15 1 40**C. —**, fl. pl. 12 15**C. —**, fl. pl. *alba* 15 18**C. —**, var. *Double Rose* 15 18

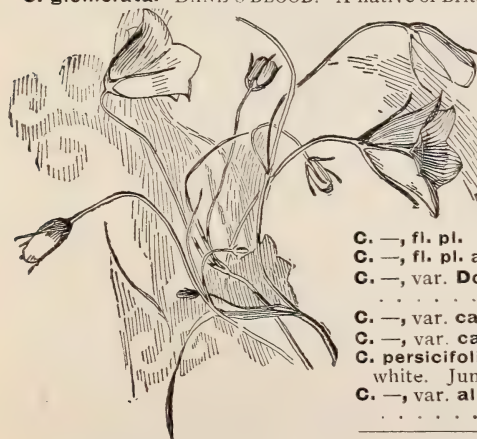
Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. . . 15 1 25 20 1 75

C. —, var. *calycanthema alba* 12 1 15 15 1 40**C. —**, var. *calycanthema rosea* 15 18**C. persicifolia.** Flowers blue shading to white. June. A very pretty species . . . 15 1 10 18 1 35**C. —**, var. *alba*. Has white flowers . . . 15 1 10 18 1 35

Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . . 15 1 10 18 1 35



Campanula.



Harebell. (See page 8.)

See Our Autumn List for other choice Wild Flowers.

CAMPANULA punctata. A Siberian species, 15 to 18 inches high; flowers nearly white, spotted with red. It spreads from the roots, though not to become troublesome. It is a good border plant. June \$0 12 \$1 00 \$0 15 \$1 30

C. pyramidalis. STEEPLE BELLS, CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER. Flowers disposed in long paniced racemes and coming in July. Color blue or white. 4 to 5 feet. 15 1 40 18 1 60

C. Rainerii. Blue flowers. Summer 15 18

C. rotundifolia. HAREBELL, BLUEBELL. This little native is one of our attractive wild flowers, and is quite suited to almost any part of the rockery. It also does finely in any good garden soil. Summer. (See illustration, preceding page) 15 18

CASSIA marylandica. AMERICAN SENNA. This graceful and hardy perennial attains a height of 3 to 5 feet, with numerous Acacia-like leaves and many clusters of yellow flowers in August. It makes a rather good showing, after becoming well established, as a mid-summer hedge plant, where its foliage shows to good advantage until frost. It would make a good showing among low shrubbery where it could get the full sun for a portion of the day. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . 15 1 25 20 1 60

CATANANCHE cœrulea. BLUE SUCCORY. A native of the south of Europe; attains a height of about 3 feet, and bears on ample stems for cutting good-sized, daisy-shaped flowers of a pale blue or white in August. A good plant for the border, and when once established seems to be a permanent one. It does not seem to spread from its scattered seed like many of its relative Compositæ. 15 1 10 18 1 40

CAULOPHYLLUM thalictroides. PAPOOSE-ROOT, BLUE COHOSH. Flowers small, in early spring; of not much account; foliage dark green; fruit a blue berry. The plant thrives in shade and wants rich soil 15 18

CENTAUREA dealbata. MEALY CENTAURY. This is another member of the Compositæ, with rose-colored flower-heads. It grows about 15 inches high. Summer 25 30

C. macrocephala. A hardy plant from the Caucasus. It has numerous large, decurrent leaves and good-sized yellow flower-heads in July. 15 1 20 20 1 70

C. plumosa 20 25

C. pseudo-phrygia 20 25

C. ruthenica. RUSSIAN KNAP-WEED. Hardy perennial; about 3 feet high, with pale yellow flower-heads in July 20 22

CEPHALARIA tatarica. Tall, 5 to 7 feet high, branching and bearing flowers at the ends of each branch. Rather coarse for the border, but fine in the wild garden or among shrubbery. Flowers creamy yellow, or nearly white in summer 20 30

CERASTIUM. MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEEDS.
C. Biebersteinii, C. Boissieri and **C. tomentosum** are low-growing, spreading plants for edging or for matting purposes. The last is the taller, being about 6 inches high and having silvery foliage. I have put the three under one price and description. Summer 15 20



Convallaria majalis. (See opposite page.)



A Bed of Hardy Perennial Larkspurs. (See page 10.)

		Not prepaid		Prepaid	
		Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
CHAMÆLIRIUM carolinianum. BLAZING STAR. A smooth herb, with stems terminated by a wand-like raceme of small bract-like white flowers in June. A very pretty little plant when in bloom, and with half a chance will thrive in any good garden soil. The racemes have stems of good length for cutting, and make good additions to bouquets		\$0 10	\$1 00	\$0 12	\$1 20
CHRYSANTHEMUM caucasicum (<i>Pyrethrum caucasicum</i>). Flowers in reddish purple heads. Showy	10			18	
C. macrophyllum , var. "Cloire de Nancy" (<i>Pyrethrum hybridum</i>). Very charming, daisy-like flowers; fine for cutting	15	1 50		18	1 80
C. coronopifolium (<i>Pyrethrum carneum</i>)	15			18	
C. maximum. Flowers like the common white daisy, but twice as large. Handsome when in flower, and the flowers have good stems for cutting. Hardy and easily grown in full sun. Summer	12	1 10		15	1 30
CIMICIFUGA americana. Smaller than the next; from Carolina; flowers white.	15			18	
C. racemosa. BLACK SNAKEROOT, BLACK COHOSH, BUG-BANE. Four to 8 feet high, with white flowers in feathery drooping racemes. There are many places for such plants,—the borders of woodland walks, of shrubbery, or in the wild garden. A stately plant, suited to moist and shaded situations, though it will do well in any good garden soil in full sun. July and August	15	1 25		20	1 60
CLAYTONIA caroliniana. SPRING BEAUTY. A low perennial from a small tuberous root, with pale pink flowers in the beginning of spring	06	50		07	53
C. virginica. Has almost white flowers; blooms with the first	06	50		07	55
CLEMATIS recta. Two or 3 feet high; white fragrant flowers in June to August. Native to south and east Europe	12	1 10		15	1 30
COLLINSIA canadensis. RICHWEED, HORSE-BALM	12	1 10		16	1 50
CONVALLARIA majalis. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. A plant of the lily family, too well known to need detailed description. It likes a little shade and moisture, and does finely under shaded walls. Spring. (See illustration, page 8)	10	1 00		12	1 15
C. — , var. "Miellesz's Revelation"—in Lily-of-the-Valley. It is of extraordinary size and vigor, of the most exquisite fragrance, does well under all conditions and in all sorts of soils, growing just as well in full sun as in partial shade; is extremely hardy, and while not increasing quite so fast as the common kinds, is still of good increase. It is well to cover it in December with a good coat of barnyard manure—cow or horse—green is just as good as old. Leave it in the spring to serve as mulch. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded this strain a "First Class Certificate of Merit," May 22, 1897	15	1 50		18	1 75

		—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
		Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
COPTIS trifolia.	GOLD THREAD. A small bog plant, which needs moist peat or moist sand. It has small white flowers in summer	\$0 10	\$1 00	\$0 12	\$1 20
COREOPSIS.	TICKSEED.				
C. lanceolata.	A good hardy perennial about 2 feet high, which produces an abundance of large yellow, daisy-shaped flowers on good long stems in June and July	12	1 00	15	1 25
C. verticillata.	Has flowers of a similar color, but smaller and finer foliage. It blooms a little later in summer	10	1 00	12	1 20
CORONILLA varia.	CROWN VETCH, AXSEED. Clover-like heads of white and pink flowers on long, naked stems. It is quite hardy, and will do pretty well in shade. June and July	10	1 00	12	1 18
CYCLAMEN europæum.	SOWBREAD. The Swiss autumn-blooming Cyclamen. Flowers bright rose, free-blooming when established, handsome, large leaves coming with the flowers; fine for rock work. I grow it in partial shade, with leaf-mold and sand loam for soil. I cover it lightly with leaves and brush during the winter. August to October	20		22	
DELPHINIUM.	LARKSPUR. Thrives to a certain extent in any good garden soil with proper care, but for the best results special care should be given. Work the soil deep, with plenty of finely composted manure mixed in. Each plant should have plenty of room. The taller species are suited to the back of the border, while the lower-growing seem more suitable for the front. The photo-engraving on page 9 shows a good bed of Larkspurs.				
D. elatum (D. alpinum).	BEE LARKSPUR. Medium height, with clear blue flowers in good-sized branching racemes. Summer	15	1 25	18	1 50
D. formosum.	Flowers sky-blue, shaded with indigo; spur violet. Blooms in summer. 18 to 36 inches	15		17	
D. grandiflorum (D. chinensis).	SIBERIAN LARKSPUR. One of the lower-growing kinds, having variously tinted flowers, from deep blue to white, all very delicately shaded and of good size. One of the best. July and August.	12	1 00	14	1 15
D. hybridum mixed	. . . . .	20		25	
D. Maackianum.	Has variously colored flowers, from dark blue to almost white. Medium height	15	1 20	18	1 40
D. Menziesi	. . . . .	15		16	
D. nudicaule.	A handsome low-growing species from California, with red flowers in summer	15		16	
D. speciosum	. . . . .	18		20	
D. —, var. Froufrou.	Clear azure-blue; double flowers. One of the prettiest among all the varieties	45		48	
D. —, var. Gloire de Nancy.	. . . . .	45		48	
Delphiniums, in Mixture.	Most of the above kinds are in this lot, but they are all mixed, though the plants are good, young and thrifty. Summer	08	60	10	90
DIANTHUS arenarius.	PINK. Eastern Europe. Flowers nearly white, tipped with pink. Summer	10	1 00	12	1 20
D. attenuatus.	Good-sized pink flowers	12	1 10	15	1 45
D. Carthusianorum.	GERMAN PINK. Summer	12	1 10	15	1 35
D. barbatus.	SWEET WILLIAM. I offer the very best mixture, so far as colors are concerned, or size of flowers, of this old-fashioned plant. Summer	10	1 00	12	1 30
D. cæsius.	CHEDDAR or CLIFF PINK. Flowers delicate rose; fragrant. Summer	12	1 10	15	1 35
D. chinensis (D. caucasicus).	INDIAN PINK. Summer	12	1 10	15	1 35
D. cruentus (D. atrococcineus).	Has blood-scarlet flowers; very striking in the garden or when cut; small, but numerous. Eastern Europe. June	15		18	



Dianthus barbatus.

	—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
DIANTHUS <i>deltoides</i> . MAIDEN PINK. Plant about 6 inches high; flowers rose, in summer	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . \$0 12	\$1 10	\$0 15	\$1 35
D. Sp. var. "Her Majesty." A fine double hardy fragrant pink. Fine, large clumps. Summer	25		30	
D. plumarius. Single	12		16	
D. —, var. Cyclops	25		28	
D. superbus. FRINGED PINK. Handsome and showy; blooms in summer	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 12	I 10	15	I 35
D. sylvestris. WOOD PINK. June	Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. . 15		18	
D. viscidus. Low-growing, with pink and white flowers of various shades. Summer	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . 15		18	
DICENTRA <i>canadensis</i> . SQUIRREL CORN. Spring.	06	50	07	53
D. cucullaria. DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES. Early wild flower, with delicate foliage and nearly white flowers	06	50	07	55
D. eximia. Handsome reddish purple flowers and delicate foliage. A native of much worth which attains a height of about a foot. May to August	Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. . 15	I 20	20	I 50
D. spectabilis. BLEEDING HEART, SEAL-FLOWER. One of the best old-fashioned garden plants. Hardy in every sense; fine for the border or margins of shrubbery, being quite distinct in flower and habit. May and June	25		30	
DICTAMNUS <i>albus</i> (<i>D. Fraxinella</i>). FRAXINELLA, GAS-PLANT	20	I 50	25	2 00
D. —, var. rubra. It is a good-sized hardy perennial of much worth, from eastern Europe. Its pale purple flowers are much better and more numerous after it has become well established. Too much should not be expected of this plant the first year after setting. It is easy of culture, but a dry soil suits it best. May and June	15	I 40	20	I 80
DIGITALIS. FOXGLOVE. An interesting genus of plants, whose culture is so simple as to be within the reach of all.				
D. ambigua (<i>D. grandiflora</i>). Has yellowish flowers and is quite pretty. It is a perennial, hardy and of easy culture. Middle of June	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . 15		18	
D. ferruginea I take to be a biennial, and though we get but one season's bloom from it, it pays well for the trouble and expense. It is a very tall plant in its best locations, and the racemes are often 2 feet long. Flowers rusty color; quite pretty	20		25	
D. gloxinoides. Has a great variety of colors, but in growing them separately I have had much difficulty to keep the colors separate. Have, therefore, thought best to offer only the mixed colors, and thus save the possible disappointment to my customers, which must occur when separate colors are sold. My strain is one of the very best. Good strong clumps of this charming flower. Blooms in June	15	I 25	20	I 55
D. lanata. WOOLLY FOXGLOVE. Is another biennial, and to give the best effect should be massed. It grows 3 feet high, and its compound racemes of white and purplish flowers have an orchidaceous appearance. Eastern Europe. Summer	15	I 35	18	I 60



Dictamnus Fraxinella.

Fine when well established.

May and June



Digitalis gloxinoides.

DIGITALIS sibirica. Is perennial, and when once established, a permanent plant. The flowers are creamy white and quite attractive. Summer . . .

(Not prepaid)		(Prepaid)	
Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
\$o 12	\$1 10	\$o 15	\$1 40

DODECATHEON alpinum. A

small species from California. 12

16

D. Jeffreyi (= *D. Meadia*). A

fine form from Oregon. . . 15

1 35

16

1 45

D. Meadia. AMERICAN COW-

SLIP, SHOOTING STAR. Curious

cyclamen-shaped rose or

white flowers. Likes a rich,

loamy soil, in thin shade or

full sun. Last of May. . . 15

1 40

17

1 55

D. patulum 15

16

D. tetrandum. A species from

the Pacific coast which likes a

damp soil 20

22

DRACOCEPHALUM. DRAG-

ON'S-HEAD.

D. imberbe (*D. allaiense*).

Siberian; 6 to 9 inches high,

bearing blue flowers about

an inch long. 15

1 20

18

1 40

D. nigricans. Pink flowers in

summer 15

1 20

18

1 50

D. Ruyschiana. Purple flower-

ers an inch long. Plants 2

feet high. Europe 15

1 20

18

1 50

ECHINACEA purpurea. PUR-

PLE CONE-FLOWER. Is a

striking and handsome hardy

perennial, if left in its place at

a proper distance in the back

of the border; but, at closer

range, it has a coarse appearance, which renders it of little value for cutting.

It is certainly very striking, and a pretty plant in its place. 2 feet high. Flow-

ers purple, 2 to 4 inches wide. Western states. Summer to autumn

Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. 15

1 30

18

1 55

ECHINOPS. GLOBE THISTLE.

E. commutatus (*E. exaltatus*, Koch, not Schrad.) More interesting for its

stately bearing than the beauty of its flowers. Flowers nearly white. 5 to

7 feet. Austria. August Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. 15

18

E. Ritro. Is a much more showy plant, but not so tall. The blue, globe-

shaped flowers are fine. It is not so liable to

spread from seed with me as the

first, which, to keep it in bounds,

should not be allowed to scatter

its seed. Not prepaid, 15c. each;

prepaid, 18 cts. each.

EPIEDIUM. BARRENWORT.

Well suited to rockwork in full

sun, and should be treated to a

compost of fresh loam and peat.

E. macranthum (*E. violaceum*).

Is, perhaps, one of the best, and

has a more robust habit than some.

Flowers pale violet. Fine clumps

capable of division. The odd

characters of leaves and flowers

are shown in our picture. May.

Not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.25

per doz.; prepaid, 18 cts. each,

\$1.55 per doz.

E. Musschianum, var. *rubrum*.

From Japan. Bears its flowers

in close, short racemes. May. Not

prepaid, 15 cts. each; prepaid,

18 cts. each.



Epimedium macranthum.

Dracopcephalum imberbe.

	Not prepaid		Prepaid	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
EPIMEDIUM nivium. Has white or nearly white flowers; very desirable . . .	\$o 15	\$1 25	\$o 18	\$1 55
E. sulphureum. Has sulphur-tinted flowers, and seems with me as hardy as any. May	15	1 25	18	1 55
EREMURUS robustus. When well established in congenial soil, is a most stately and beautiful plant. In this climate I have always given it protection from frost. It should attain a height of 8 or 9 feet when of mature age, and its long raceme of peach-colored flowers is as fine as one could wish. It needs a soil that is moist but well drained, composed of part sand or a good loam. Should be planted in autumn	2 50		2 75	
E. spectabilis (<i>E. caucasicus</i>). Better set in autumn	75		90	
ERIGERON glaucus. FLEABANE. Comes from western North America. It is a fine, handsome perennial, apparently quite hardy, and bears plenty of good-sized heads of purple flowers; 6 to 12 inches high; in bloom during late summer or autumn	15	1 30	18	1 55
ERYNGIUM amethystinum. Has heads of amethyst-blue flowers, which are very handsome. It is inclined to spread from seed, and, therefore, should not be allowed to scatter its seeds. This is easily guarded against by cutting back after blooming season.	10	1 00	12	1 20
ERYSIMUM ochroleucum. ALPINE WALLFLOWER. Handsome, bright yellow flowers in early spring	15		18	
E. rupestre (<i>E. pulchellum</i>). A fine yellow-flowered plant forming dense masses of dark green foliage, and when in bloom, covered with bright flowers.	15	1 25	18	1 45
EUPHORBIA corollata. FLOWERING SPURGE. Is a native, which grows 2 to 3 feet high, branching and bearing many white bracts around the true flowers, which give it a floriferous appearance and make it one of the most delicate and attractive little natives. For cutting or for decoration in the border, it is a useful plant, and can not be spared. Summer	12	1 10	14	1 20
FUNKIA. PLANTAIN LILY, DAY LILY. A genus of hardy herbaceous perennials, with good foliage and often handsome flowers. Well suited to decorate the lawn, or for planting the borders of shrubbery, or in rockwork. Before planting, work the ground to a good depth, mixing in a generous supply of well-composted manure.				
F. lancifolia (<i>F. undulata</i>). Japan plant, with white flowers and lance-shaped leaves. August	30		35	
F. —, var. variegata. This has crinkled foliage, variegated with white; flowers purplish lilac, a little paler than those of the variety "Thomas Hogg." Summer	25	1 75	30	2 30
F. ovata , var. "Thomas Hogg." A form with the margins of its leaves variegated. August	25	1 75	30	2 30
F. subcordata. WHITE PLANTAIN LILY. Blooms late in autumn, and is valuable on this account	25		30	



Funkia subcordata.

CALAX aphylla. SOUTHERN COLT'S-FOOT, BEETLE-WEED. Evergreen, with shining leaves, which turn in autumn to a dark, lovely reddish purple. Produces wand-like spikes of small but pretty white flowers. Moist shade is its most suitable location

CAILLARDIA grandiflora. BLANKET-FLOWER. This is a fine, hardy plant, and is admired by all. The daisy-shaped flowers are red and yellow inside, of good size, and on long stems. A most showy plant. In bloom longer than most plants

CALEGA officinalis. GOAT'S-RUE. A hardy perennial of the pea family, from the south of Europe. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, and bears its blue flowers in racemes in summer

CALTONIA candicans (*Hyacinthus candicans*). Has large, pure white, pendent, funnel-shaped flowers, in long racemes. They are fragrant, and the whole of the raceme is not out at one time. It is a native of South Africa, and has been very largely grown in the United States, selling as the "Summer Hyacinth." Summer Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. \$0 06 \$0 50 \$0 08 \$1 70



CAULTHERIA procumbens. AROMATIC WINTER-GREEN 15

GENTIANA. GENTIAN. This group comprises some of the most admirable hardy plants. Most of them require much moisture while in growth, and on this account they often fail. I have recently been growing them in moist, shaded situations, in sandy loam, with very good results. Though moisture is necessary, drainage is also needed. They like a deep, loamy soil, with stones intermixed.



Gentiana.

G. affinis. From California. Blue flowers in summer 12

G. Andrewsii. CLOSED GENTIAN. Not rare in many places in New England. It is a strong grower, with blue flowers an inch long. Autumn 12

G. Bigelovii. A Colorado plant 15

G. calycosa. A handsome blue-flowered species from the Pacific Coast 12

G. cruciata. Has pale blue flowers in clusters, and is a good plant 20

G. ochroleuca. Blue terminal flower 12

G. oregana 15

G. Saponaria. SOAPWORT. Is one of the last to bloom and is valuable, as it comes in soon after *G. Andrewsii* and barely before frost 12

G. tibetica. Is more attractive for its large, deep green foliage than on account of flowers, which are not prominent or showy 20

GERANIUM. CRANESBILL.

G. Fremontii. A species from Colorado 15

G. ibericum (*G. platypetalum*). Large and branching; flowers pale purple, in June 12

G. incisum. A tall form, about 2 feet high, with rose-purple flowers; from Oregon and Washington 15

G. sanguineum. Crimson or blood-red flowers; plant 15 inches high; blooms in June 20

GILLENIA trifoliata. INDIAN PHYSIC. Plant about 18 inches high, with pale rose or white flowers in panicles. Blooms in June 15



Gypsophila paniculata.

GYP SOPHILA acutifolia. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. 15

G. paniculata. BABY'S BREATH. A native of Europe. Has much to commend it. Its flowers are very numerous, so much so that to a casual observer they seem almost inseparable. They are nearly white, borne in panicles, and give a very charming effect, either in the border or when used in bouquets. It is a plant that grows alone in any good garden soil, and is sure to be prized by all who try it. Summer Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. 15

G. repens. A low, creeping plant, about 6 inches high, with white or pale rose flowers in July and August. Alps of Europe 15

—Not prepaid— —Prepaid—
Each Doz. Each Doz.

\$0 06 \$0 50 \$0 08 \$1 70

15 18

12 1 15 13 1 25

12 1 10 15 1 25

15 1 25 17 1 40

12 1 15 13 1 25

20 25

12 1 10 15 1 30

15 18

12 1 10 15 1 25

20 25

15 18

12 1 10 15 1 30

15 18

20 22

15 1 20 18 1 40

15 1 20 18 1 45

15 1 25 18 1 45

15 1 40 18 1 70

HELENIUM autumnale. SNEEZEWEED. This handsome native perennial attains a height of 4 to 6 feet. It branches at the top and bears many large yellow flowers in autumn. (Not prepaid—) (Prepaid—)
Each Doz. Each Doz.



Helianthus.

H. —, var. superbum. A form with handsome yellow flowers 2 or 3 inches wide. Begins to flower about the middle of August and continues until frost. . . . 25 . . . 30

HELIANTHUS angustifolius. SWAMP SUNFLOWER. Stem slender, 2 to 6 feet high, with orange-yellow flowers in summer. . . 15 . . . 20

H. divaricatus. One to 4 feet high. Flowers yellow in summer. . . 12 . . . 15

H. giganteus. Three to 10 feet high, with pale yellow or cream colored flowers in summer. . . . 25 . . . 30

H. laetiflorus. This plant is much shorter than the preceding, and its flowers are a brighter yellow. It is early as compared to most species. . . 10 . . . 13

H. mollis. Grows about 4 feet high. Flowers 3 inches wide, yellow, coming in August. . . 12 . . . 15

H. orgyalis (H. salicifolius). One of the most valuable perennial Sunflowers. Attains a height of 6 to 10 feet in good soil, and soon forms large clumps. Its narrow, drooping foliage gives a mass of it a most attractive appearance most of the summer; and when, finally, the large, handsome yellow flowers appear in great profusion, just before frost, and endure after some of the first hard freezings, we have to acknowledge it to be one of the finest of its class in cultivation. Late autumn . . . 25 . . . 30

HELIOPSIS laevis. OXEYE 1 to 4 feet high, with heads of bright yellow, daisy-like flowers. July and August. . . 10 . . . 12

H. scabra is a more attractive plant, with orange-yellow flowers. . . . 15 . . . 17

HELLEBORUS niger. CHRISTMAS ROSE. Grows about a foot high, producing large, nearly white flowers an inch wide; does finely in moist garden soil, though a rich, well-drained, moist loam is best. Use a good top-dressing of well-composted manure as a dressing after flowering. . . 25 . . . 27

HEPATICA. See **Anemone.**

HEMEROCALLIS. DAY LILY.

Dumortierii. Has orange-yellow flowers, tinged with brown. About 18 inches high; Japan and Siberia. Summer 20 . . . 25



Hemerocallis.

25 2 50

	Not prepaid—		Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
HEMEROCALLIS flava. LEMON DAY LILY. Has clear yellow flowers; fragrant; grows 2 feet high. Siberia and Japan	\$o 20	\$1 75	\$o 24	\$2 20
H. fulva. ORANGE DAY LILY. Attains a height of about 3 feet, with good-sized reddish yellow flowers. Europe. Single and double forms. Summer	25		29	
H. Middendorffii. Bears deep golden yellow flowers, 3 or 4 in a terminal head. Plant 2 to 3 feet high. Siberia and Japan	20	1 75	23	2 20
HESPERIS matronalis. DAME'S VIOLET, DAME'S ROCKET. Plant 2 to 3 feet high, various flowered, sweet-scented in the night. South Europe and Asia. June	12	1 10	15	1 35
HEUCHERA sanguinea. ALUM-ROOT. Beautiful scarlet flowers all summer. A very showy plant and nice for cutting	15	1 20	18	1 40



Hibiscus.

white flowers; small but very delicate, and the plant forms good-sized clumps. Nice for dry, rocky places, or in more moist situations. August

HYACINTHUS candicans. See *Galtonia candicans*.

HYDRASTIS canadensis. ORANGEROOT, GROUND RASPBERRY. Is more attractive for its large green leaves and raspberry-like fruit than for its flowers, which do not amount to much. It is a plant for the shady corner, and valuable because it does not require full sun

HYDROPHYLLUM occidentale. WATERLEAF. An Oregon species

HYPERICUM. ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

H. Ascyron, var. **pyramdatum.** GREAT ST. JOHN'S-WORT. A striking plant, 2 to 5 feet high, with large, bright yellow flowers

H. elegans. About a foot high. Flowers bright yellow, not very large

HYPOCHERIS uniflora (*H. helvetica*). Showy yellow flowers like the dandelion, but nearly double its size. Summer

IBERIS sempervirens. EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT. Few hardy perennials afford a more prolonged display than this. Its flowers remain fresh nearly a month. Well adapted to every place in the garden where sun can strike it. Southern Europe. May and June

INULA hirta

HIBISCUS militaris. MUSKMALLOW. About the same height as the well-known *H. moscheutos*, but the flowers are not so large nor so showy

. . . Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

H. moscheutos. MUSKMALLOW. This is a most attractive member of the Hollyhock family, bearing flowers often 6 inches wide and of various colors. Fine for bogs, though quite at home in good garden soil, and one of the best of hardy perennials. Summer

H. —, var. Crimson-eye. Is only a variety of the preceding, with reddish purple in the center of its flowers

. . . Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

HOLLYHOCK. See *Althæa*.

HOUSTONIA cærulea.

BLUET. Is a common little early-blooming plant of moist pastures and hill-sides. Flowers pale blue; very pretty. Spring

H. purpurea. Has almost



German Iris.



Japan Iris.

IRIS (FLAG).

This is a grand family, with many varieties.

		—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
		Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
German Iris.		\$0 15		\$0 18	
I. aphylla (<i>I. bohemica</i>)					
I. cristata . CRESTED IRIS.					
Comes from North Carolina, and has handsome light blue flowers, with short, thick, green foliage. One of the best dwarf kinds. It soon spreads so as to form good-sized clumps, and seems entirely hardy. May					
I. florentina . ORRIS ROOT. Fine early Iris; white tinged with lavender.		10	1 00	12	1 15
I. graminea . Eight or 10 inches high, with lilac and purple flowers. European		12	1 25	15	1 50
		12	1 10	14	1 30

GERMAN IRIS.

(*Iris Germanica*) FLOWER-DE-LUCE.

Alviere . Striped, pale purple falls and standard	12	1 25	15	1 55
Candiamus . Pale blue standards, falls purple and striped	12	1 25	15	1 55
Honorable . Of medium height. Clear orange-yellow; standards reddish brown.	12	1 25	15	1 55
Madame Chereau . Tall, with high standards; white, with blue margins	12	1 25	15	1 55
Pearl	12	1 25	15	1 55
Queen of Gypsies . Standards soft yellowish brown; falls rose-purple	12	1 25	15	1 55
Souvenir . One of the best yellow sorts. Standards clear yellow; falls paler, with reddish purple stripes. Early, of medium height.	12	1 25	15	1 55
Velveteen . Medium tall; pale yellow standards, dark red or velvety purple falls.	12	1 25	15	1 55
In Various Colors, Mixed . The flowers present a variation in form and delicacy of coloring not excelled by many expensive and tender orchids. June				
	10	1 00	13	1 30

JAPAN IRIS, SINGLE.

Iris lævigata (*Iris Kämpferi*).

Alexander Humboldt . Handsome white flowers	15	18
Blue Bird . Clear dark blue	15	18
Exquisite . Porcelain blue	15	18
Neptune . Reddish grey, freely veined	15	18
Shadow . Large, wavy petals of indigo-blue, with peacock luster and golden center.	15	18
Souvenir . Lovely rose-pink, with delicate blue veins	15	18
Violet Cap . Pure white, veined and suffused with dark blue	15	18
In Mixed Colors . Exceedingly fine and showy, and very distinct. June	10	1 30

JAPAN IRIS, DOUBLE.

	—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
Blue Jay. Dwarf habit; large flowers of fine azure-blue, freely veined and mottled with white	\$0 15		\$0 18	
Gold Bound. Tall and showy, with very large flowers. Pure snow-white, with large gold-banded center. One of the best	15		18	
Mahogany. Very large flowers of deep mahogany-red	15		18	
Mr. Fell. Greyish white, finely veined with celestial blue, with blue and yellow center	15		18	
Mt. Hood. Light blue, shaded darker; bright orange center	15		18	
Zenobia. Rich purple, mottled grey	15		18	
IRIS longipetala. A rare species from Oregon	12	\$1 10	15	\$1 30
I. missouriensis. Has lilac-purple flowers. A rather distinct and interesting species. June	15	1 25	17	1 40
I. prismatica (<i>I. virginica</i> , A. Gray, not Linn.) SLENDER BLUE FLAG. This species grows best in moist, sandy soil	10	1 00	11	1 10
I. pumila. A very pretty dwarf species, 4 to 5 inches high, from Europe and Asia Minor. Fine for edging. Lilac-purple flowers. April	08	80	09	90
I. pseudacorus. YELLOW FLAG. See Bog Plants for description	15		18	
I. sibirica. From Siberia; has much to commend it. Perfectly hardy, it soon forms good-sized clumps, bearing handsome light blue flowers. A satisfactory variety in this most useful genus. June	10	1 00	13	1 20
I. —, var. White-flowered. An especially lovely form of the preceding, with flowers of great beauty.	12	1 00	14	1 20
I. sp. var. atrosanguinea. One of the best hardy blue sorts, blooming soon after German Iris	12	1 20	15	1 40
I. sp. var. Ciengaulti. Very fine and early	12	1 20	15	1 40
I. verna. DWARF IRIS. Violet-blue, with orange-yellow. Low, 3 to 6 inches high. Native of wooded hillsides. May	10	1 00	13	1 20
I. versicolor. COMMON BLUE FLAG. Is the common Blue Flag of our brook-sides and wet meadows. It grows naturally in moist places, but will thrive in any good garden soil when in cultivation. One of the best bog varieties, giving much bright color in its season. June	10	1 00	13	1 25
JASIONE perennis. Nearly a foot high, bearing an abundance of globular blue flower-heads Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	12	1 10	15	1 35
KNIPHOFIA aloides (<i>Triloma uvaria</i>). COMMON FLAME-FLOWER, or RED-HOT POKER. A very handsome but somewhat tender perennial, requiring considerable protection from frost during winter here. Three inches of leaves, with something to hold them in place, will keep it from injury in ordinary winters	20	1 50		
KRIGIA virginica (<i>Cynthia virginica</i>). This is a rather pretty yellow-flowered plant, belonging to the daisy family, and well suited to shady places	15		17	
LATHYRUS latifolius. PERENNIAL SWEET PEA. A very desirable perennial, and though the flowers are not fragrant, like the sweet pea, they are very handsome, and will be found well worth growing.	12	1 10	15	1 30
L. rotundifolius. Has smaller rose-colored flowers; very pretty; a hardy perennial climber	15	1 10	16	1 20
LEPACHYS pinnatifida (<i>L. pinnata</i>). CONE-FLOWER. One of the composite family, 3 to 4 feet high, branching and bearing yellow, daisy-like flower-heads at the ends of its branches. August	15	1 15	20	1 75
LEUCOCRINUM montanum. CALIFORNIA SOAPWORT. A small white-flowered plant of the Lily family, from northern California	12	1 10	13	1 25
LEWISIA rediviva. BITTER-ROOT. Is a curious, hardy herbaceous perennial from the Pacific coast. Suited to dry, sandy soil or rockwork. Flowers only in the sun. Flowers white or pink; very handsome	10	1 00	11	1 10
LIATRIS. GAY-FEATHER, BUTTON SNAKE-ROOT. A group of plants of the composite family, with purple or nearly white flower-heads. Fine for the border, succeeding in any good soil.				
L. cylindracea. Has purple flower-heads. August	10	1 00	12	1 20
L. graminifolia. October Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	12		14	
L. pycnostachya. PRAIRIE, or KANSAS GAY-FEATHER. Long, cylindraceous spikes of rose-purple flower-heads Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	15	1 25	17	1 45
L. scariosa. Has heads nearly 2 inches wide; purple. August Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	15		17	
L. spicata. Has spikes of good-sized purplish flower-heads, 6 to 15 inches in length. August	15	1 15	17	1 30



A Corner of Auratum Lilies: Bulbs planted in the spring of 1898; photographed August, 1898.

LILIES.

NO GROUP OF CULTIVATED BULBS holds a more important position in horticulture than this grant genus. Most of the species are hardy in well drained soil, but we find by experience that the less frost the bulbs have to endure, the stronger they seem to be. Even the kinds native to New England are better and stronger if covered to exclude severe frost. A covering of fine hay, a few inches of leaves, or two or three inches of strawy manure, as it comes from the horse stables, put over the bulbs in autumn, will be very useful as a protection. The manure will be doubly beneficial, for it will serve both as a fertilizer and to keep out frost. Some of the stronger-growing Lilies are well suited to planting among shrubbery.

A MOST IMPORTANT ITEM in the growing of all Lilies is the combination of good drainage with plenty of moisture. They require much moisture during the blooming season; still, a soil not well drained seldom seems to suit them. Much good can be done in the adding of sand, leaf mold or turf-loam (which is always good for the Lily), but if good drainage is not given many species will not thrive.

LILIES OFTEN THRIVE MUCH BETTER THE SECOND YEAR after planting, for the reason that if they are not taken fresh from the ground, some or all of their roots have been lost, or dried, and their scales, also, may have become shriveled. This is too often the case with imported or store bulbs if the storing has not been in a cellar and in soil. Lilies imported in their natural soil, or in damp sphagnum, not allowed to become dry, and not deprived of their roots, are much more likely to bloom the first year. In purchasing Lilies, it is well to INSIST UPON HAVING ONLY FIRM AND SOLID BULBS. If they have been wintered in a cellar, it should have been in sand or loam, in tight boxes, so that the bulbs could not have shrunk or dried. Bulbs wintered in this way are often about as solid as when wintered in the ground. They may be better than if set in the ground in autumn and exposed to the rains, which often injure late-planted bulbs.

THE BEST TIME TO SET LILIES is in autumn, it is generally believed, but I have had quite as good success with spring setting. If they are taken fresh from the nursery before they have advanced too far in growth, they do nicely. The reason why so many believe that Lilies should be set only in autumn is because the main supply has been from store bulbs. Few dealers keep their stocks in the ground, and

when stocks are not kept in beds or in the ground, unless stored in damp soil in tight boxes, by spring the bulbs become so dried and shrunken that a season is required for them to regain their normal strength. Two or three exceptions, perhaps, should be made for spring setting. The *Candidums* as a rule do better set not later than September 15, and even August 15 is better. Longiflorum and its varieties, also, when set in spring must be planted very early. Imported or "store" bulbs, which usually have no roots, should be set in early autumn for the best results the following season. Always bear in mind when setting Lilies, that they not only send out roots to a good depth below the bulbs, but from where the stem joins the bulb to very near the surface of the bed roots will form, and these need feeding as much as those at the bottom. DO NOT LET THE BULBS COME IN CONTACT WITH THIS ENRICHED SOIL. Place a third of an inch or more of clear sand or light loam under or next to the bulb, and cover with the same before the enriched soil is drawn over them. The enriched soil often rots the bulbs when allowed to come in contact with them. Do not plant too deep or too shallow. If the bulbs could be set 4 inches deep at first, and then, after they are up say 6 inches high, a covering of 2 inches of good, fine leaf-mold could be placed over them as a mulch, they would be treated as I like to treat them. Without mulch, set 6 inches deep. Well-decayed peat is also an excellent mulch.

THE FLOWERING SEASON OF LILIES varies much. Bulbs stored in cellars and planted late often bloom much later than those fresh from the ground. The blooming season of *Auratum*, can be much prolonged by setting late in spring a few bulbs that have not started. I have had excellent success with *Auratum*s when set in an inch or two of fresh sphagnum moss. It seems to induce root growth at the bottom of the bulbs. **My stock is for the most part fresh from beds.**

LILIUM auratum. GOLDEN LILY OF JAPAN. This is the most popular Lily grown. No species ever had so much general favor. It is a very variable species in the size, color, etc., of its flowers, and also in the time of flowering. A bed of 100 *Auratum*s will produce flowers over a longer time than a hundred of any other Lily species. Flowers white, with a central band and numerous deep purple spots. Height 2 to 6 feet, not rarely bearing 20 large, fragrant flowers 8 to 12 inches across. Its fragrance is something wonderful—so strong that a large bouquet of *Auratum*s will fill a large church with their odor, so as to become offensive to some people. July and August.

	(Not prepaid—)		(Prepaid—)	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
A few extra, monster bulbs . . .	\$0 30		\$0 35	
First-sized bulbs	15	\$1 35	18	\$1 65
Second-sized bulbs	10	1 00	12	1 20

L. auratum, var. rubro-vittatum is a rare form, in which the central band is deep red 60 6 50 65 6 90

L. Brownii. See *L. japonicum*, var. *Brownii*.

L. bulbiferum. In some respects much like *L. croceum*. It is a different shaped Lily, so far as the bulb is concerned, and while *L. croceum* bears no bulblets, *L. bulbiferum* has a good crop in the axils of its leaves. Flowers red, slightly cottony. June . . . 15 — 17

L. canadense. WILD YELLOW LILY. Flowers vary in color—

red and yellow. Grows 2 to 5 feet high, and is a most hardy species. Nice to plant among shrubbery, and does quite well in shade. June to July . . . 10 1 00 12 1 15

L. candidum. MADONNA LILY. Handsome, large, fragrant, pure white flowers. Easy of culture; does best when left undisturbed after planting. August and September are the best months to plant this Lily 12 1 20 16 1 60

L. carnolicum. PANTHER LILY 30 31

L. chalcidonicum. SCARLET MARTAGON, TURK'S-CAP. A charming and delicate flowered species. No one could help admiring it. July 50 5 00 55 5 60

L. columbianum. OREGON LILY. Has reddish orange flowers, with petals turned back 15 1 35 17 1 55



Lilium canadense.

LILIAM concolor. Dwarf, erect, scarlet-flowered species; very pretty. Sandy, (Not prepaid—) Each Doz. Each Doz.
slaty, or gravelly soil suits it best \$0 12 \$1 10 \$0 13 \$1 20

L. —, var. parthenion (*L. coridion*.) Flowers about same size as above, but bright yellow; give same treatment. A dainty little species, in every way worthy of culture. 10 1 00 11 1 10

L. davuricum. Probably only a form of the old *Philadelphicum* 15 18

L. elegans, var. atrosanguineum. A variety with dark red blotches on its petals 20 22

L. —, var. aurantiacum multiflorum 15 17

L. —, var. "Best Red." Is a most healthy form of this species, and will be found to stand more hardships than most Lilies. It is only a

little more than a foot high, and has deep red flowers 15 18

L. —, var. fulgens (*L. Bailemannii*). This is a strong variety of *L. elegans*, about 2½ feet high, with reddish salmon-colored flowers. One of the best 15 1 25 17 1 45

L. —, var. incomparable 30 32

L. —, var. nigromaculatum 15 17

L. —, var. plenus. Is a half double-flowered form, which is rather pretty 30 32

L. —, var. Thunbergianum. Flowers pale scarlet in June. Japan 15 18

L. —, var. Wallacei. One of the smaller and later forms; very hardy and a reliable one for general use. A little later in blooming 10 1 00 11 1 10

L. excelsum. See *L. testaceum*.

L. Grayi. A native of the mountains of North Carolina. One of the best, with dark, reddish orange flowers. It grows about 2 feet high, bearing usually a single flower. Fine for cutting with *Astilbe japonica* or *Achillea*, "The Pearl," with which it flowers and contrasts finely. Though a rare plant, it is easily managed in a sandy loam, and is a desirable addition to the list 20 1 75 22 1 90

L. Hansonii. See *L. maculatum*.

L. Henryi. A splendid new Lily from the mountains of China. It is the most vigorous Lily I have seen. Its flowers closely resemble the *L. speciosum* in shape, but in color they are a handsome deep orange-yellow banded with green 1 50 15 00 1 55 15 60

L. Humboldtii. See *L. maculatum*.

L. japonicum var. Brownii (*L. Brownii*). Bears 3 or 4 flowers, 7 to 8 inches long, partly drooping; chocolate-purple outside, white within. July 40 4 00 43 4 30

L. japonicum, var. roseum (*L. Kramerii*). All who see this Lily in flower admire it, and it is often thought to be the most delicately tinted of all. The flowers vary from pure white in a few to a deep reddish pink. They are of fairly good size but of a most delicate structure, quite in keeping with the color. It is a little difficult to grow on account of the fall rain getting into the center of the bulb and rotting it. It is said that the Japanese often plant this Lily on its side, so that its scales will shed the rains, and to prevent the water from entering the center of the bulb.

I now have several hundred fine bulbs which I am wintering in the cellar in damp soil. There seems to be little difficulty in having them live when fresh bulbs are set in spring 20 1 45 22 1 60

L. Kramerii. See *L. japonicum*, var. *roseum*.

L. Leichtlinii. See *L. Maximowiczii*.



Lilium Thunbergianum.



Lilium Grayi.

	Not prepaid		Prepaid	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
LILIUM longiflorum. A grand Lily, with pure white, funnel-shaped flowers, often 7 inches long	\$0 12	\$1 10	\$0 13	\$1 30
L. —, var. Takesima	20		23	
L. Martagon. Dull purplish red flowers, with purple spots				
Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	15		17	
L. —, var. Dalmaticum. A form with dark wine-colored flowers; very fine	50		53	
L. maculatum (<i>L. Hanson</i>). Under favorable conditions attains a height of 3 feet. Flowers reddish orange, 6 to 10 in a cluster; petals thick and durable. A rare Japanese Lily that is rather high in price, but so permanent and healthy has it been with me that I consider it one of the cheapest. I never have lost a bulb after it was once established, and I have bulbs which have bloomed every year for the last six years	75		78	
L. Maximowiczii (<i>L. Leichtlinii</i>), var. Reddish Yellow. This is a later blooming species than most of the red and yellow kinds. A stronger and surer strain than the yellow variety	20	1 50	21	1 60
L. —, var. fulea. A little larger form of the preceding	30		32	
L. —, var. Yellow-flowered. Flowers canary yellow, spotted; one of the rarer Lilies	75		77	
L. monadelphum (<i>L. colchicum</i>). Stem 3 to 5 feet high, erect, bearing in early June several bright yellow flowers with claret-red base. Native of Caucasus and northern Persia. A rare beauty	50	4 75	53	5 10
L. pardalinum. Has done well here in cultivation, and is a very fine species. Flowers orange-red, with lighter orange center and purple spots on the lower half. A Lily that will thrive in wet, sandy situations	15	1 25	17	1 45
L. philadelphicum. The wild native Lily of our sandy plains and rocky hill-tops. It varies much in different soils, and seldom thrives in soils where clay predominates. It is a handsome Lily, with deep orange red flowers	10	1 00	11	1 10
L. pomponium. Red flowers	35		38	
L. —, var. pyrenaicum. Flowers yellow	40		43	
L. puberulum (<i>L. Humboldtii</i>). Has a stout stem, 4 to 5 feet high; bulb large, 2 to 4 inches thick. Produces often 6 to 10 flowers per stalk, of a reddish orange shade, covered with purple spots. Few Lilies excel it in beauty when at its best. It should have a warm, dry, sandy or gravelly soil, and be planted at least 10 inches below the surface. I have some very fine bulbs of this Lily	50	5 00	55	5 60
L. speciosum, var. album. About the same as the well known <i>L. speciosum rubrum</i> , except that the flowers are white. It is a more expensive Lily. August and September	20	1 60	23	1 90
L. —, var. corymbiflorum	20		23	
L. —, var. Krætzleri	35		38	

- L. —, var. macranthum.** This variety has done fully as well as Rubrum with me, lasting well. Not prepaid, 25c. each; prepaid, 28 cts. each.
- L. —, var. Melpomene.** Darker red than Rubrum. A good and desirable kind. Not prepaid, 20c. each; prepaid, 23c. each.
- L. —, var. punctatum.** Not prepaid, 25 cts. each; prepaid, 28 cts. each.
- L. —, var. roseum.** White, shaded and spotted with rose. Not prepaid, 25 cts. each; prepaid, 28 cts. each.
- L. —, var. rubrum.** This fine late-blooming plant from Japan is one of the most showy of Lilies; of medium height, and not difficult to grow in any good garden soil. Good flowering bulbs. August and September. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; prepaid, 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.



A Cluster of Longiflorum Lilies.

My Lily bulbs are nearly all taken fresh from beds, and will grow off finely.

LILIAM superbum. TURK'S CAP. This native Lily is one of the finest and most hardy of all Lilies. It often attains a height of 6 feet, and produces a large number of flowers. Its flowers are bright orange in color, with dark spots



Lobelia cardinalis.

der plant, and remains for a long time in bloom. June. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .

L. flavum. Is rather low in growth, with many branches, which terminate in a great number of bright yellow flowers. One of the best hardy perennials with yellow flowers. June and July Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. The Cardinal Flower of our swamps and brooksides. Is one of the most striking of our wild flowers; often 4 feet high. Its elongated spike of deep scarlet flowers attracts attention in any place. Though naturally found in moist or boggy soil, it takes kindly to cultivation, and may be grown with success in any good garden ground. August Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt., \$5 per 100 .

L. syphilitica. GREAT LOBELIA. Has showy light blue flowers. August and September



Lupinus polyphyllus.

LUPINUS perennis. WILD LUPINE. A strong-growing native, preferring a sandy soil and bearing large spikes of blue and white flowers in June Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. .

L. polyphyllus. Has good-sized spikes of handsome blue flowers, in June; attains a height of 3 feet, and is a desirable plant for the border, or to grow among shrubbery . .

L. —, var. alba

LYCHNIS. ROSE CAMPION. A showy class.

L. alpina. Has pink flowers, in close, compact heads half an inch wide. Plant about 6 inches high. A native of the Alps. May. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .

L. chalcidonica. Is 2 or 3 feet high, with white or scarlet flowers in good-sized corymbose heads. Give it a rich soil and it will repay in the quality of its flowers. June Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .

—Not prepaid— —Prepaid—
Each Doz. Each Doz.

\$0 10 \$1 00 \$0 13 \$1 25

L. tenuifolium. CORAL LILY. It would be difficult to find a more beautiful scarlet flower than has this delicate species. A good number together, say a dozen or 25, makes a fine showing when all blooming at once. One of the smaller kinds, and not difficult to grow; continues for several years in a moist loam. June

. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. .

L. testaceum (*L. excelsum*). One of the most beautiful Lilies. Handsome nankeen-yellow flowers on a stalk 4 to 6 feet high. Thought to be a hybrid. A novel color in Lilies

L. tigrinum. TIGER LILY

L. —, var. plenesens. DOUBLE TIGER LILY

L. —, var. splendens. By far the best form of Tiger Lily I have had. It is taller, with handsome, larger flowers and a much healthier plant. Fine among shrubbery . .

L. Wallacei. See *L. elegans*.

L. Washingtonianum

L. —, var. purpureum (*var. rubescens*)

LINUM austriacum. AMERICAN

FLAX. Has pale blue flowers in June and July. It is a pretty border plant.

25 26

40 4 00 45 4 60

08 60 10 80

12 1 15 14 1 40

10 1 00 12 1 20

40 4 00 43 4 35

50 53

10 1 00 13 1 25

10 1 00 13 1 30

12 1 00 14 1 15

15 1 15 17 1 30

15 18

15 20

15 18

15 1 20 18 1 45

15 1 25 18 1 60

LYCHNIS coronaria (*Agrostemma coronaria*). MULLEN PINK, ROSE CAM-
 PION. Usually a biennial, except when cut back soon after blooming. Each Doz. Each Doz.
 Flowers red or white, showy. Last of June Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. \$ 12 \$ 1 00 \$ 0 15 \$ 1 25



Lychnis chalcidonica. (See page 23.)

L. dioica, var. *rosea* (*L. diurna*, var. *rosea*). About 2 feet high; has rose-purple flowers in profusion. A native of Britain; very hardy, showy and nice for naturalizing, along woodland walks or half-shaded borders, where it will continue to live and make a good showing while in bloom. May and June Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. 12 1 10 15 1 35

L. Flos-jovis (*Agrostemma Flos-jovis*). JUPITER'S FLOWER. Something like *L. coronaria*, but a permanent plant when established. Any good garden soil suits it. Flowers in June Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. 12 1 00 15 1 25

L. grandiflora. From 8 to 12 inches high, with large red or white flowers, June Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. 20 23

L. Viscaria. COMMON CATCHFLY. Flowers rosy, in close heads, about a foot high. Native to Europe and Siberia. June Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. 15 1 15 18 1 50

LYSIMACHIA clethroides. LOOSESTRIPE. A hardy perennial from Japan. Flowers white, in dense recurved spikes. August 15 20

LYTHRUM Salicaria, var. *roseum superbum*. ROSYSTRIPE. A rose-colored form of *L. Salicaria*—a native of England, where it is found growing on the margins of lakes and streams. Height 3 to 5 feet, bearing leafy spikes of rose-purple flowers 15 20

MALVA moschata. MUSK MALLOW. Flowers rose or white, about 2 inches wide, in terminal axillary clusters; height about 2 feet; branching. A handsome perennial, native to Britain 15 20

SEED of the rose, or of the white form of the above, 8 cts. per pkt.

MERTENSIA. LUNGWORT.

M. alpina. A small Alpine species from Oregon 12 1 10 14 1 30

M. paniculata. Flowers purplish blue; terminal. Plant 1 to 2 feet high. Washington and Oregon. Retains its dark green foliage longer than most species. Spring 25 30

M. pulmonarioides (*M. virginica*). A foot or two high, with dark green foliage, and loose panicles of rich blue-purple flowers in early spring. If set in spring at all, it should be early. August or September is best 15 1 25 18 1 50

M. sibirica 12 1 10 14 1 30

M. umbralis. From Oregon 20 22

MITELLA diphylla. MITERWORT, or BISHOP'S CAP. A low and slender little plant, with white flowers in a raceme 6 to 8 inches long. Likes partial shade 12 1 15 14 1 30

MOLINIA cærulea, var. *variegata*. INDIAN GRASS. A tall tufted perennial grass from south Europe 12 1 00 14 1 25

MONARDA. HORSEMINT.

M. Bradburiana. Lower growing than the following; give a drier soil and place. Flowers pale purple 20 25



Myosotis palustris. (See page 25.)

	—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—		
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.	
MONARDA didyma. OSWEGO TEA. Cardinal-red flowers in large, showy heads. Summer.	Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$0 23	\$1 80
M. fistulosa. WILD BERGAMOT. Three to 4 feet, with light purple flowers. Common westward. August	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	15	1 25	18	1 50
MYOSOTIS. FORGET-ME-NOT.					
M. dissitiflora , var. <i>alba</i> . Blooms in May and June	15			19	
M. palustris , var. <i>semperflorens</i>	15	1 25		19	1 70
M. sylvestris , var. <i>Victoriæ</i> (<i>M. alpestris</i>).	15	1 25		19	1 70
CENOTHERA. EVENING PRIMROSE.					
C. fruticosa , var. <i>major</i> . Large, deep yellow flowers. Plant 2 to 3 feet high	15	1 25		17	1 70
C. glauca (<i>C. Fraseri</i>). Large, handsome, bright yellow flowers	15			17	
C. missouriensis. Low-growing, with prostrate stems and large light yellow flowers, 2 to 4 inches wide. One of the best	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	20		23	
C. serrulata. A low, western species, with yellow flowers	10	1 00		12	1 20
OXALIS violacea. VIOLET WOOD-SORREL. A small plant from a bulbous root, 5 to 9 inches high, bearing in umbels several violet-shaded flowers in May	10			11	
OXYTROPIS Lambertii. A plant of the Pea family, 6 to 12 inches high, bearing in good-sized spikes or racemes pretty white or rose-purple flowers.	15			17	

CHINESE PEONIES.

Pæonia albiflora (*P. Chinensis*).

Few hardy herbaceous plants are so suited to any position in garden or grounds as the Peony. The gorgeous display of flowers in their season is very effective, and the dark green foliage at all times is attractive. What better frontage for shrubberies, or in fact for any large plantation, than *Pæonias*? They are also well suited to massing in beds by themselves. Give the borders or beds a deep and thorough spading; yes, trench the ground, working in a liberal supply of the best decomposed manure, and again a top-dressing of the same in spring. Avoid planting too deep; an inch or so of soil over the buds is sufficient. Don't expect too much of them the first year. They are a little slow in their growth, but after a couple of seasons, if they have been well cared for, you will have no reason for regretting the extra pains in setting. They bloom in June.



Chinese Peony.

	—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—			—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
Arthur. Pale pink	\$0 20	\$2 40	\$0 25	\$3 00	De Candolle. Pale red	\$0 45		\$0 50	
Rubicunda albo marginata. Pink and white	20	2 40	25	3 00	Caroline Allain. Pink	45		50	
Double Dark Red	20	2 40	25	3 00	August Mieliez. Pale red and blush	45		50	
Double White	40		45		Potzi	25		30	
Double Rose	30		35		Professor Morren. Pale pink	45		50	
Prince of Salm Dyck. Pale pink	45		50		Faubert	45		50	
Mutabilis. Pale red	45		50		Rose de Gendbrugge. Pink	45		50	
Duchess of Orleans. Pale red and blush	45		50		Thorbecki. Red; very handsome	45		50	

I will furnish 25 choice Peonies, my selection, all double, for \$3.75.

PÆONIA Brownii. A species from California with small, single flowers	20	24
P. Moutan. <i>P. arborea.</i> CHINESE TREE PEONY	40	50
P. officinalis	25	35
P. tenuifolia fl. pl.	45	50

PANSIES. See *Viola tricolor*.

PAPAVER nudicaule. ICELAND POPPY. White, reddish orange, or common golden yellow flowers. Very hardy, and a permanent perennial when established in congenial soil.



Papaver orientale.

May to November Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . \$0 12 \$1 10 \$0 15 \$1 30

P. orientale, var. Royal Scarlet. Is a fine hardy perennial, having great red flowers with dark center.

Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. 20 23

P. pilosum 20 23

PARNASSIA. GRASS OF PARNASSUS.

P. asarifolia. Has large, nearly white flowers and large, kidney-shaped leaves

12 1 00 14 1 15

P. californica 10 1 00 11 1 08

P. caroliniana. Has pretty white flowers on stems of good length. It needs considerable moisture, and prefers a sandy soil

12 1 10 14 1 20

P. fimbriata 10 1 00 11 1 08

PENTSTEMON. BEARD-TONGUE. This

genus comprises a large number of variously colored flowers. Few genera among the popular hardy perennials afford a greater number that are so attractive. Their natural gracefulness, variety of colors and great abundance of flowers makethem useful in many places. They like a sandy soil with leaf-mold intermixed, and plenty of moisture in summer.

But in winter good drainage is essential. Though hardy as a rule, too much frost with an excess of moisture in winter seems to be fatal to most of this genus.

P. acuminatus. Lilac or violet flowers in July; stem erect, about a foot high. One of the best

Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. 15 1 35 17 1 55

P. confertus 20 22

P. diffusus. Showy purple flowers in dense cymelets. September 15 1 10 20 1 35

P. grandiflorus. One of the finest of all the Pentstemons, attracting attention in all collections of hardy flowers. It is a distinct, tall-growing species, with thick leaves and large, showy, purple flowers. The latter are produced in abundance, and are showier than those of any other "Beard-tongue." June

Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. 15 1 25 18 1 50

P. laevigatus (P. digitalis). Common on moist grounds in the west. Though not so showy as some, its flowers are quite abundant, nearly white; a trifle more than an inch in length. Moist, sandy soil is its choice. June

15 1 25 18 1 50

P. ovatus. Purplish blue flowers in July 20 23

P. pubescens. A shorter native species, with partly reclining stems of light violet-purple flowers. June 12 1 10 15 1 35

P. secundiflorus 20 23



Pentstemon.



Beds of Phloxes and Grasses.

HYBRID PHLOXES.

(Phlox decussata Varieties.)

Many of the best hardy perennials are of this genus. Dwarf species, like *P. subulata* and its varieties, are useful in rockwork. The taller sorts of *P. paniculata* and *P. maculata* give some most delicate and varied colors, and are prized as among the most staple of garden perennials.

Mixed Hybrids. Of many colors. Not prepaid, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid, 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

Also the following named varieties:

Artaban. Salmon-red.

Commissaire Gallet. Tall, white; red center.

Comtesse de Tourenne. Medium tall; salmon-red.

Hybrida. Tall; purplish red.

J. C. Hanisch. Medium low; salmon-red; dark center.

Jeanne d'Arc. Medium tall; white.

Lothaire. Low; rose, dark center.

Lorena. Low; white flowers.

Lucie Ballet. Violet-white.

Purple King. Tall; dark purple.

Saison Lierval. Medium tall; white, red center.

Any of the above eleven kinds at 25 cts. each; or, 27 cts. prepaid. The set of eleven, one of each, for \$2.

	Not prepaid—		Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
"Anne Crozy." A fine pure white variety of medium height; one of the best. August and September	\$0 20	\$1 60	\$0 23	\$2 00
"Resplendens." Has cherry red flowers; a most striking and beautiful species. August and September	25		28	

PHLOX divaricata. Pale lilac or blue flowers	12	1 15	15	1 35
P. maculata. Pink, pale pink, or lilac flowers; does well in shade. August	15	1 15	18	1 40
P. paniculata. TALL GARDEN PHLOX. Tall, with purple flowers. August	12	1 00	15	1 25
P. pilosa. A pretty native, common in some states along the borders of thickets. 12 to 16 inches high; slender; flowers purple or rosy red	15	1 25	18	1 45
P. reptans. A handsome low-growing species, forming dense beds which, when in bloom, display a solid sheet of rosy red flowers. May to June	15	1 35	18	1 55
P. subulata. MOSS PINK. Creeping and tufted, forming broad mats. Flowers of various shades, from pure white to rosy red. May and June	15		18	

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. JAPANESE BELL-FLOWER. Six to 15 inches high. Large, solitary white or blue flowers at the ends of the branches. China and Japan. Summer. (Not prepaid) (Prepaid-)



Primula Sieboldii.

Each Doz. Each Doz.
 . . . Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . \$0 12 \$1 10 \$0 15 \$1 30

P. —, var. album

. . . Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. . 25 . . . 30

P. —, var. autumnale. This form is later in blooming. August and September . . . 25 . . . 28

P. Mariesii. A recently introduced form of the preceding, with shorter stems and larger flowers. July and August . . . 15 1 25 18 1 55
 . . . Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .

PLUMBAGO larpenae. LEAD-WORT. Close terminal heads of violet flowers in October. Stems slender, about a foot high. Fine hardy perennial. 12 1 15 15 1 45

PODOPHYLLUM peltatum. MANDRAKE, MAY-APPLE. Is another good plant for shade. The flower is pure white, or nearly so, of good size, but often hidden by the foliage. It has large, round, lobed, peltate leaves 12 1 15 15 1 35

POLEMONIUM caeruleum.

JACOB'S LADDER. A fine border plant, with handsome blue, flowers in early summer. May and June Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt. . 15

P. grandiflorum 15 20

P. himalayense. Large blue flowers Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 20 25

P. humile (*P. pulchellum*) 15 20

P. reptans. GREEK VALERIAN. Loose paniced corymbs of blue, or sometimes white flowers. Plant 6 inches high, blooming in spring. . . Seeds, 6c. per pkt. . 12 18

POLYGONATUM biflorum. SMALL, or HAIRY SOLOMON'S SEAL. One of the good things for shade. Its deep green, lasting foliage makes it valuable in its place 15 18

P. giganteum. GREAT, or SMOOTH SOLOMON'S SEAL. Stem stout, 2 to 7 feet high 15 18

POTENTILLA. CINQUEFOIL. Species with wine-colored flowers 15 17

PRIMULA Auricula. AURICULA. Bright yellow. 25

P. cashmeriana 15

P. denticulata. Small flowers, half an inch wide, in dense umbels; bright lilac. Stems 6 to 12 inches high. Native to the Himalayas. May 15 1 40 18 1 60

P. japonica. Has variously colored flowers, from dark reddish purple to nearly white. Leaves very large. I have had very good success with this and the next, in a rather moist, partly shaded situation, with a mixture of sand and leaf-mold. June 15 18

P. officinalis. COWSLIP, or PALS-Y-WORT. [*P. veris* of Lehmann and of Linnaeus in part] Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt. . 15 1 00 18 1 30

P. Sieboldi. Large and showy; flowers rose and white 20 1 50 22 1 75

P. spectabilis. Deep rosy purple flowers. Eastern Alps 25 27

P. viscosa, var. major 20 22

P. vulgaris. COMMON PRIMROSE. Flowers are usually pale yellow. 12 1 10 15 1 30

P. Wulfeniana 15 18

PULMONARIA mollis. LUNGWORT. Blue flowers in April or May. Has handsome mottled leaves. Closely allied to the genus *Mertensia*. Siberia . . 15 1 50 20 1 90

PYRETHRUM caucasicum and **P. hybridum.** See **Chrysanthemum.**

P. Sp., var. "Snowball." Handsome double flowers. White 30 33

RHEUM. RHUBARB.

R. officinale. Has small greenish flowers in dense spikes. 8 to 10 feet. June Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . 25 35

R. palmatum, var. angustum. Six feet high. Flowers in leafy panicles. June Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . 25 35

R. undulatum. A tall native of Siberia. June 25 35

	—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
RHEXIA virginica. MEADOW BEAUTY. Has bright purple flowers, in cymes, in July and August. Stems 6 to 12 inches high. August	\$o 10	\$o 80	\$o 11	\$o 85
RUDBECKIA laciniata. CONE-FLOWER. Five to 7 feet high; has large yellow flowers, with dark brown or purple centers. August	15	1 20	18	1 40
R. —, var. " Golden Glow. " This variety is one of the finest new plants of recent introduction. Tall, with large, full double, golden yellow flowers in great profusion in late summer. Two or three plants soon make a fine clump.	12	1 00	15	1 30
R. Newmani. A tall, handsome, single-flowered sort, something like <i>R. laciniata</i> , but a better plant	25		30	
RUELLIA strepens. One to 4 feet high, with blue or purple flowers in axillary clusters. Summer	20		25	
RUTA patavina (<i>Haplophyllum patavinum</i>). RUE. Grows about 2 feet high; flowers yellow, with green central ribs. Asia	15	1 25	17	1 45
SALVIA. SAGE.				
S. azurea grandiflora. A most charming species, with delicate blue flowers in August	20		22	
S. lyrata. Ten to 20 inches high; flowers bluish purple, in a spiked raceme . .	12		15	
S. verticillata	12		14	
SANGUINARIA canadensis. BLOODROOT. Has very pretty white flowers, in early spring, an inch or two wide, followed by large heart-shaped leaves, which remain until nearly autumn. It will do well in shade, and on this account is one of the most valuable for the shady corner	10	80	11	90



Saponaria ocymoides.

SAPONARIA ocymoides. ROCK SOAPWORT. A very pretty trailing perennial, with an abundance of rose-purple flowers. Very useful in rockwork, or to mass in the border, where a good bed will show a solid mass of color in its season. Switzerland and Italy. June

SEDUM. STONECROP. A very large genus, comprising more than a hundred species of plants, mostly hardy and natives of temperate or frigid regions. Their flowers are mostly white or yellow, sometimes pink or blue, usually in cymes, but occasionally axillary. The following are hardy and of easy culture on any good ground.

S. acre. WALL PEPPER, MOSSY STONECROP. A pretty spe-

cies for rockwork; well-known and considerably used	10	1 00	12	1 20
S. Aizoon (<i>S. Maximowiczii</i>). Flowers yellow, opening in a dense, flat, spreading cyme in late summer. Stems erect, about a foot high. Japan	15	1 10	18	1 40
S. hybridum. A low-spreading species, with yellow flowers. Fine for rockwork. June	08	60	10	90
S. maximum. Flowers white, with red spots. Stems 1 to 2 feet high; erect. Europe and Asia	15	1 10	18	1 40
S. Nevii. A fine species from the south. Flowers white, forming dense tufts or mats. Fine for edging or the rock-garden	15		18	
S. ternatum. Stems spreading; 3 to 6 inches high; flowers white. An interesting form	15		18	
SENECIO aureus. RAGWORT, SQUAW-WEED. A rather pretty plant of the composite family, with yellow flowers in May and June. Often found wild in wet, boggy soil	10	1 00	11	1 10
SIDALCEA candida. A malvaceous plant from Colorado, with white flowers	15		18	
Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.				
SILENE. CATCHFLY.				
S. alpestris. ALPINE CATCHFLY. Quite dwarf and compact; 4 to 6 inches high; does well in almost any soil. Flowers white in May	12		14	
S. orientalis	15	1 10	17	1 25
Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.				

	—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
SILENE Schafta. A fine little plant, about six inches high, with purple, erect flowers in summer	\$0	12		
S. virginica. FIRE PINK. Flowers deep crimson, few, and loosely cymose. About a foot high. June	15	\$1 10	18	\$1 30
SILPHIUM perfoliatum. CUP PLANT, INDIAN CUP. Stem stout, 4 to 8 feet high. Flowers yellow. A coarse plant suited for backgrounds or planting among shrubbery	25		30	
SISYRINCHIUM grandiflorum. RUSH LILY. A pretty rose-flowered species from the Pacific coast; 10 or 12 inches high. Spring	10	1 00	11	1 05
SMILACINA stellata. A foot high with dark green leaves; white flowers in a raceme; fruit striped with red. May	15	1 10	17	1 25
SPIGELIA marilandica. PINKROOT, INDIAN PINK. Six to 18 inches high; flowers a little more than an inch long, cardinal-red outside, yellow within	15	1 20	16	1 35
SPIRÆA Filipendula. MEADOW SWEET, DROPWORT. Flowers white or rose outside; stem 2 to 3 feet high, grooved, erect, with a few small leaves. Tuberos-rooted herbaceous perennial. June and July. A native of Europe	12		15	
S. —, fl. pl.	15	1 35	18	1 60
S. palmata, var. elegans	15		18	
S. Ulmaria, var. aurea. COMMON MEADOW-SWEET	15		18	
S. venusta lobata. Two to 8 feet high. Flowers deep peach-blossom color, in compound panicles	15	1 35	18	1 60
STACHYS Betonica (<i>Betonica officinalis</i>). BISHOP'S-WORT, WOOD BETONY. Stem 6 inches to 2 feet high; reddish purple flowers. June to August. Europe.	12		15	
S. lanata. Flowers striped, in many flowered whorls; leaves thick, soft and woolly. A fine border plant. June and July	12	1 00	15	1 30
STATICE incana	25		27	
S. latifolia. SEA-PINK. A native of southern Russia, about a foot high; flowers blue, in slightly recurved spikes. Hardy. June	25		28	
S. Pseudo-Armeria (<i>Armeria formosa</i>). Flowers deep rose or crimson, in large, round heads in autumn. Said to be the finest species. Southern Europe.	20		23	
S. tatarica. About a foot high. Flowers bright ruby red in summer. South-eastern Europe	25		28	
STREPTOPUS roseus. TWISTED STALK. Plant a foot or 18 inches high, leafy; forming with age good round clumps of several to many stems. Flowers rose-purple, bell-shaped, pendent. A nice plant to establish in shady places. Likes a moist, rich soil	15		20	
STYLOPHORUM diphyllum. YELLOW, or CELANDINE POPPY. This is rather an interesting plant, a foot or so high, and bearing, in early spring, numerous light yellow flowers	15	1 15	18	1 40
THALICTRUM corynellum (<i>T. polygamum</i>). TALL MEADOW RUE. A stately plant when growing in rich, moist soil. Flowers white; foliage good	15		18	
T. dioicum. EARLY MEADOW RUE. One to 2 feet high; flowers in April and May; purple. Fine delicate foliage; nice for the shady corner.	10	1 00	13	1 20
T. —, var. occidentale. Said to be the same species as <i>T. dioicum</i> , but with me it is quite unlike it, being much smaller and of different habit	12	1 10	13	1 20
T. javanicum	15		18	
T. minus. Yellow flowers, in drooping racemes; summer. Europe	15		18	
THERMOPSIS caroliniana. A member of the Pea family; 2 feet high, with bright yellow flowers	20	1 50	22	1 70
T. montana. Not so showy. Flowers yellow	15	1 15	18	1 40
TIARELLA cordifolia. FALSE MITREWORT. A handsome plant in leaf and flower; quite hardy; easily increased, and at home in any moist, sandy soil. Fine for the shady corner, shady or sunny portions of the rockery, or if not too dry, in full sun. Creamy white flowers, star-shaped, massed on stems well above the foliage. May	12	1 00	15	1 20
TRADESCANTIA virginiana. SPIDERWORT. A good plant for decorative purposes among shrubbery or along the margins of woodland walks. After a time it forms fine, large clumps 10 to 18 inches high, with numerous terminal umbels of large, light blue flowers	12	1 00	15	1 20

TRILLIUM. WOOD LILY, WAKE-ROBIN. Early-flowering bulbous plants, which are generally fond of shade. Large, handsome dark green leaves, which continue for a long time after the flower. If planted in spring, it should be done early. Autumn or late summer is the best time to transplant it, while the bulb is dormant. Spring.

- T. cernuum.** NODDING WAKE ROBIN. Has a small, nodding white flower, followed by a large red-berried fruit \$0 10 \$1 00 \$0 11 \$1 10
- T. erectum.** The common purple-flowered kind; one of the first in bloom . . . 12 1 10 13 1 20
- T. —, var. album.** Has white flowers; almost as fine as *T. grandiflorum*, with better and more durable foliage. It is a large, strong species 10 1 00 11 1 10
- T. erythrocarpum.** PAINTED TRILLIUM. White flowers with purple stripes . 15 16
- T. grandiflorum.** Generally considered the best, and probably a thousand of it are sold to a hundred of any other kind. A very charming plant, blooming in early spring and liking shade 08 35 09 45
- T. nivale.** This is the smallest of the species here mentioned, and blooms first; flowers small, white 20 21
- T. ovatum.** This species from the Pacific coast is more like our eastern *T. grandiflorum* than any other. A good species with ovate leaves. Spring . . . 15 1 15 16 1 25
- T. petiolatum.** A purple-flowered species from Oregon. Its name comes from the long petioles of the leaf, which are quite striking. It is quite hardy, and the foliage durable. A good plant for shady situations 12 1 10 13 1 20

T. recurvatum. A western species, with brown-purple flowers and green leaves blotched with white. Small young bulbs. Not prepaid, 10 cts. each; prepaid, 11c. each.

T. sessile. The purplish flowers are of no especial beauty, but the plant has very fine large mottled leaves, and is one of the best on this account. Not prepaid, 15c. each, \$1.20 per doz.; prepaid, 16c. each, \$1.30 per doz.

T. —, var. californicum. A very fine white-flowered form from California, which seems as hardy as could be desired, and has fine leaves and flowers. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; prepaid, 22 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

T. stylosum. A southern species of much worth; pale rose flowers. Not prepaid, 12c. each, \$1.10 per doz.; prepaid, 13c. each, \$1.20 per doz.

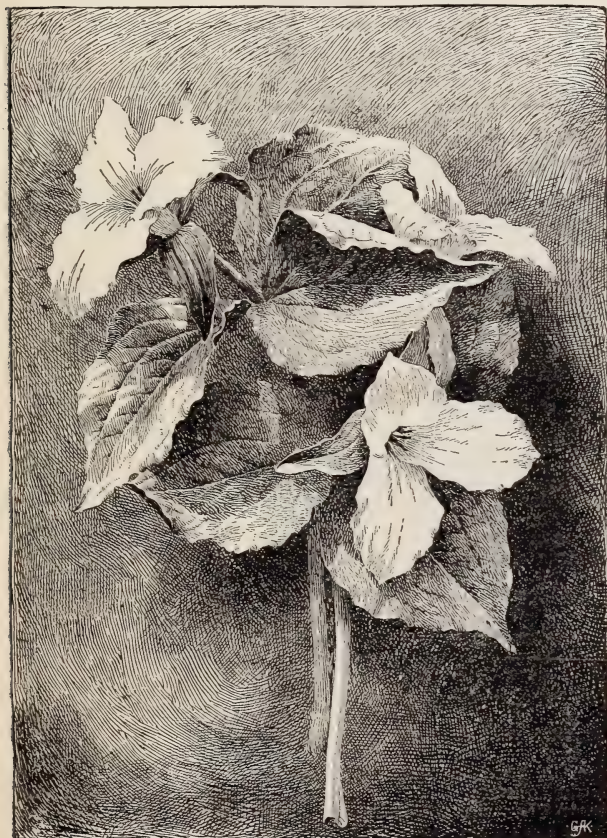
TROLLIUS asiaticus. GLOBE-FLOWER. Orange-yellow. Not prepaid, 25c. each; prepaid, 30c.

T. giganteus. Light or greenish yellow. Not prepaid, 25 cts. each; prepaid, 30 cts. each.

TUNICA Saxifraga. Has small pink flowers in the greatest profusion. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. Not prepaid, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

UVULARIA grandiflora. BELL-WORT. Ten to 18 inches high, forking above numerous light green leaves and pale yellow flowers. Spring. Not prepaid, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid, 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

VERATRUM californicum. A handsome white-flowered species from Oregon, growing in moist, partly shaded soil. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Trillium grandiflorum.



Veronica spicata.



Viola.

VERBASCUM. MULLEN. (Not prepaid) (Prepaid)
Each Doz. Each Doz.

V. nigrum. Handsome bright yellow or white flowers in June. Plant 2 feet high. Western Asia. \$0 12 \$1 10 \$0 15 \$1 35

V. phoeniceum. Very pretty free-growing perennials, 2 feet high; flowers purple or white. June . . . 20 . . . 22

VERONICA gentianoides. SPEEDWELL. Pretty racemes of pale blue flowers in May; about 18 inches high Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . . 15 1 20 18 1 40
V. longifolia. Two feet high; lilac flowers 12 1 10 15 1 35
V. spicata. Bright blue flowers, in a dense spike. Europe 10 1 00 12 1 20

VIOLA. VIOLET.

V. alpestris. A delicate-flowered species from Switzerland, with white and yellow flowers. One of the easiest to grow, and very hardy. May to Sept. . 10 1 00 12 1 15

V. canadensis. CANADIAN WHITE VIOLET. One of the best of wild Violets. Not rarely 18 inches high, branching and bearing numerous white and purple flowers. May Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. . . 10 1 00 11 1 10

V. canina, var. Muhlenbergii. A blue-flowered species about 5 inches high . 10 1 00 11 1 10

V. cornuta. HORNED PANSY. The recently added varieties of this charming plant have greatly enhanced its value as a class, which is distinct from the common Pansy. It is partial to moist soil, comes as readily from seed as any class of plants, and is about as durable as the common Pansy 12 1 10 14 1 30

V. —, var. Blue Perfection Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. . . 12 1 10 14 1 30

V. —, var. White Perfection 12 1 10 14 1 30

V. —, var. Purple Queen 15 17

V. palmata, var. cucullata. HOODED VIOLET. Blue flowers 12 1 10 15 1 30

V. pedata. BIRD'S-FOOT VIOLET. Handsome purple-blue flowers 10 1 00 11 1 10

V. —, var. bicolor. In this charming variety the two upper petals are deep violet or purple, and have a velvety surface like pansy petals; the lower ones are plain blue, like the petals of the type. May Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. . 10 1 00 11 1 10

V. pedatifida (= *V. delphinifolia*?). PRAIRIE VIOLET. Palmately divided leaves, 5- to 7-parted; flowers violet or purple 12 1 10 13 1 20

V. primulifolia. PRIMROSE-LEAVED VIOLET. Light blue flowers 10 1 00 12 1 15

V. rostrata. LONG-SPURRED VIOLET. Pale blue and violet flowers in May . . 15 17

V. striata. May and June 15 18

VIOLA tricolor. PANSY. This is one of the most generally popular of cultivated flowers. Easy of culture in most any garden soil, it prefers a cool, moist bottom, and in such a place will give larger flowers. It has a longer season for blooming than most plants, beginning in early spring and continuing until frost Mixed seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. . 05 35 06 45

VICIA tenuifolia. VETCH. Pretty trailing vine, with dark green foliage and white flowers 20 25

YUCCA angustifolia (Pursh). BEAR-GRASS. A handsome and hardy species, having shorter and narrower leaves than the following 15 1 50 20 2 00

Y. filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. Four to 8 feet high; large roots 30

ZYGADENUS muscætoxicum (*Amianthum muscætoxicum*). FLY POISON. Handsome racemose heads of white flowers in June 15 17

HARDY TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS.

This charming group contains some of the most showy hardy plants in cultivation. Cypripediums, for example, are among them. They are very easy to manage, and exceedingly attractive when in flower. No class of plants has more admirers, and all who have had the pleasure of seeing them growing well have been struck with the lovely and varied coloring of some of this family. To see them growing in their habitat, where nature has placed them, is a treat which comparatively few can enjoy, but with a little trouble we may have the pleasure of their flowers at home in our gardens—a treat well worth its cost. The Cypripediums and some others are suited to pot-culture, and, with now and then an exception, force well.

w Means plenty of moisture, in peat and loam and in the shade; answer very well for bog plants.

x Means always moist loam, peat and leaf-mold; well-drained, shady situations.

z Means good yellow, sandy loam, leaf-mold, partly shaded and moderately moist.

APLECTRUM hyemale. ADAM AND EVE, PUTTYROOT—**z**. One of our native Orchids, which is not so showy as some, but quite interesting on account of its manner of growth. The root is composed of two or more connected bulbs, from which comes, late in autumn, a single dark green leaf. This lasts until the next spring, and dies down about the time of flowering, or soon after; very hardy. The flowers are borne on stems about a foot high. They are greenish brown, flecked with white and purple; more curious than showy. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; prepaid, 18 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

ARETHUSA bulbosa—w. A very beautiful little bulbous Orchid, growing in wet sphagnum bogs in the moss. It should be treated as a pot-plant, and grown in fresh sphagnum moss, always kept moist and in partial shade. Not prepaid, 12 cts. each; prepaid, 13 cts.

CALOPOGON pulchellus—w. GRASS PINK. A pretty little bulbous Orchid which may be grown in moist sandy soil, or in same conditions as *Arethusa*. Not prepaid, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid, 11 cts. each, \$1.05 per doz.

CYPRIPEDIUM arietinum. RAM'S-HEAD, LADY'S-SLIPPER—**w**. A pretty little native of our northern swamps, growing among and under evergreens. Petals and sepals brown; lip veined with white and red. Needs well-drained, moist and sandy soil, in shade; a mixture of peat is beneficial. Autumn delivery. June. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each; prepaid, 23 cts.

C. candidum. SMALL WHITE LADY'S-SLIPPER—**x**. A rare native species, nearly a foot high, with single flowers; white and greenish white. June. Not prepaid, 25 cts. each; prepaid, 26 cts.

C. humile (*C. acaule*). COMMON LADY'S-SLIPPER—**x**. This is another handsome native, producing beautiful rose flowers 2 inches in length. Stems 6 to 8 inches high. Suited to well-drained fissures of rockwork. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; prepaid, 18 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

C. montanum (*C. occidentale*)—**z**. This is one of the most delicate and charming Orchids, and though not hardy here without covering, it may be easily protected by a covering of leaves. Any good garden soil which suits the common *C. pubescens* will suit this species. Flowers purple and white. June. Not prepaid, 25 cts. each, \$1 50 per doz.; prepaid, 27 cts. each, \$1 65 per doz.



Cypripedium humile (*C. acaule*).

See my Autumn List for other favorite and rare wild flowers.

- (Not prepaid) (Prepaid—
 Each Doz. Each Doz.
- CYPRIPEDIUM parviflorum.** SMALL YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER—**w, x, or z.** One of the best native Orchids. Six to 15 inches high, with one or more bright yellow flowers. The brown-purple spiral petals contrast nicely with the yellow lip; fragrant. Does well in sandy soil, with a mixture of peat or leaf-mold; likes some shade. Fine for permanent planting. May and June \$o 15 \$1 25 \$o 17 \$1 40
- C. pubescens.** LARGE YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER—**w, x, or z.** Resembles *C. parviflorum*, but is larger. Does well in almost any soil; likes some shade. I would recommend this plant as one of the easiest to manage, and as one of the most permanent when well set. It should be in every collection of hardy plants. May and June 15 1 25 17 1 50
- C. spectabile.** SHOWY LADY'S-SLIPPER—**w.** This is the grandest of all Terrestrial Orchids. The flowers are borne on leafy stems 2 feet or more high. The pouch is much inflated, of a deep rose purple or almost white, while the sepals or petals are white. As well suited for forcing in peat as for out of doors, in a moist, shaded situation. Plants will bloom the first year. June. A few extra strong clumps with six or more flower buds, 75 each. 20 23
- GOODYERA Menziesii—x.** Large mottled leaves; flowers white 25 28
- G. pubescens.** RATTLESNAKE PLANTAIN—**x.** Reticulated leaves, which are very pretty, are clustered at the base, from which springs a stalk a foot or 18 inches high, terminating in a close spike of white flowers. The flowers are pretty enough in their season, but the leaves, lasting fresh through the winter, are very attractive. Needs shade and peat or leaf-mold 15 1 10 18 1 25
- HABENARIA psychodes (H. fissa)—w.** About 2 feet high, bearing 4- to 10 inch spikes of rose-purple, fragrant flowers. Nice for the bog garden or some moist, sheltered situation in peaty soil 15 1 35 17 1 50
- LIPARIS liliifolia.** TWAYBLADE—**z.** Three or 4 inches high, with light green leaves and a short raceme of purple flowers. Fine for moist, shaded banks . 10 1 00 11 1 05
- L. Loeselii.** FERN-ORCHIS—**z.** 10 1 00 11 1 05
- POGONIA ophioglossoides.** SNAKE'S-MOUTH ORCHIS—**w.** Treatment similar to *Arethusa* 15 16
- TIPULARIA discolor.** CRANE-FLY ORCHIS. Somewhat like the *aplectrum* in habit. Leaves purplish green, coming in late autumn; scape 10 to 15 inches high; flowers green, tinged with purple. A curiously pretty plant. Summer. 15 18



Canna.

TENDER PLANTS.

Suited to spring planting. They are lifted in autumn just after frost, and after being well dried the bulbs are stored in a warm, dry place. The flowers of nearly all are brilliant and showy.

HORTICULTURAL CANNAS.

(Ten Best Flowering Sorts.)

12 cts. each, prepaid 15 cts.; the set for \$1.05, prepaid \$1.25.

Alphonse Bouvier. Fine foliage; flowers large, rich, dark vermillion.

Alsace. Vigorous; dense spikes of creamy white flowers. 4 feet.

Coronet. Semi-dwarf; sulphur-yellow flowers.

Florence Vaughan. Enormous flowers of bright canary yellow, spotted with scarlet. 4 feet.

Giant Crimson. Dark orange-crimson, spotted with deeper crimson or maroon. 2 feet.

Improved Queen Charlotte. A grand variety; large scarlet petals, bordered with gold. 2 feet.

Italia. Bright scarlet, with broad yellow border; spotted.

Madame Crozy. One of the best; scarlet flowers, with gold band and markings. 3 feet.

Philadelphia. Very large flowers of rich ruby red; luxuriant foliage. 2 to 3 feet.

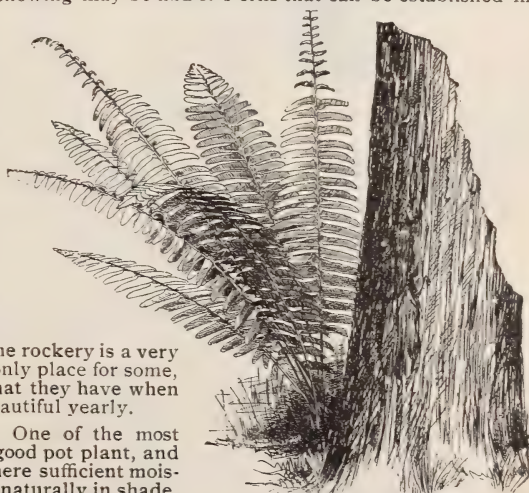
President Carnot. Dark foliage; immense trusses of crimson-scarlet flowers. 4 feet.

	—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
FOLIAGE CANNAS (Probably <i>C. nigricans</i>). Tall, with large coppery red leaves; strong-growing	\$0 10	\$0 90		
DAHLIA variabilis . Flowers double, of various shades	10	1 00	\$0 15	\$1 40
GLADIOLUS . This is a very useful class of bulbs for spring planting, from the fact that the flowers are not only among the most showy in their season, but also because by making a succession of plantings the season may be prolonged until frost. Some of the later hybrid sorts are exquisitely delicate in their rich tints. They are most effective when mixed among plants of similar character. They alternate with cannas very nicely, or with hybrid phloxes, roses or dahlias. They like a deep, rich soil and sheltered position. Plenty of manure should be worked into the soil, but not allowed, in its fresh state, to come in contact with the bulbs, as it causes them to decay. August.				
Childsii	08	60	10	80
Fine Mixed . A mixture of most of the more showy kinds, with many of the most delicate colors	05	40	07	50
Pink and Rose Shades	05	35	06	45
Scarlet and Red Shades	05	35	06	45
Striped and Variegated Shades	05	35	06	45
White and Light Shades . In this lot are most of the better light and white-flowered sorts	05	35	06	45
Yellow and Orange Shades	05	40	06	50
MONTBRETIA crocosmæflora . Flowers orange-scarlet; very pretty. August and September	06	50	08	60
TICRIDIA. TIGER-FLOWER . A Mexican plant of great beauty. The individual blooms are of short duration, but they continue to come for a long time, so that a dozen bulbs or so will give a continuous display for many days. Winter in a dry, warm place. August.				
T. Pavonia, var. Scarlet . Has deep scarlet flowers	05	40	06	50

HARDY FERNS.

We are told that there are about 2,500 species of Ferns in the whole world, but when we learn how few of this large number are found in cold countries, in localities subject to the low degrees of temperature that our New England states are, we see at once that it is only a small portion that can ever be of value here for outdoor culture. But of this comparative few, many are very fine decorative species, and with 40 to 45 kinds to choose from, a very good showing may be had of Ferns that can be established in many places where nothing now grows. They like shade, and where grass cannot be made to live for want of light, these handsome foliage plants often thrive. It is necessary to give them a good, dark soil, say a mixture of sand, leaf-mold and turf loam, and also to have the soil moist about their roots, with perfect drainage. A shady corner under a maple tree, whose roots reach every point for a long distance in all directions, would not be a very good place to set Ferns—better place them all in full sun; but this sort of shade is not the only shade to be found around most homes. When leaf-mold is not to be had, a well decayed peat will take its place, or a fine chip dirt, well decayed, is excellent. Ferns do well set in spring, but they may be set in midsummer by cutting back the fronds, and will so establish themselves before winter as to make a fine showing the following year. The rockery is a very proper place for many Ferns. Indeed, it is the only place for some, if we would give them the same sort of home that they have when growing wild. They grow stronger and more beautiful yearly.

ADIANTUM pedatum. MAIDENHAIR FERN. One of the most popular species of hardy sorts. It makes a good pot plant, and is at home in almost any good garden soil where sufficient moisture is near, and drainage as well. It grows naturally in shade, and also in the sun. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; prepaid, 18 cts. each, \$1 40 per doz.



Aspidium acrostichoides.
See page 36.)

ASPIDIUM. SHIELD FERN.

(Not prepaid — (Prepaid —
Each Doz. Each Doz.)

- A. aculeatum.** PRICKLY SHIELD FERN. The typical form of this grand hardy species, which I have imported from Europe. Good, strong plants . \$o 25 \$2 25 \$o 28 \$2 65
- A. —, var. angulare.** A handsome form, with delicate and smaller fronds . . 25 26
- A. —, var. Braunii.** Comes from the shaded brook-sides of the higher mountains of New England. A very handsome Fern, though not so common as most of the hardy sorts 20 1 50 23 1 80
- A. acrostichoides.** DAGGER FERN. A widely known species; its fronds are used by the trade in bouquets. One of the easiest to manage, and about the best evergreen hardy Fern we have. It grows on rocky, half-shaded hillsides and in swamps 12 1 05 15 1 30
- A. Boottii.** I have a good opinion of this Fern as one to be depended upon in more varieties of soil than most species. It is a handsome plant, and attains 2 feet or more when in good, moist soil 15 1 15 18 1 35



A. cristatum. A small, narrow-fronded plant which grows in moist meadows and swamps, but more commonly around old stumps and decayed trees in open meadows and pastures. It makes one of the best plants in cultivation 15 1 15 16 1 25

A. —, var. Clintonianum. A much larger plant than the true type of *A. cristatum*; attains a height of 4 feet when grown under the most favorable conditions. It is usually found in shade 15 1 15 18 1 35

A. Filix-mas. Is a large, well-shaped Fern, fronds growing in a circle, like those of the Ostrich Fern. One of the taller class, and one of the best 25 30

A. —, var. Barnesii. A handsome form with narrower fronds 30 35

A. Goldianum. Not rarely attains a height of 4 feet in its natural home. It is one of the finest Aspidi-

Osmunda Claytoniana. (See opposite page)

- ums. Moist, well-drained, loamy soil is good for it 20 1 65 23 2 05
- A. Lonchitis.** THE HOLLY FERN. A very desirable hardy Fern, with fronds a foot or two long by 1 to 3 inches wide. Rather desirable, as it is not easily obtained; very hardy 25 2 50 28 2 85
- A. marginale.** Quite common on rocky hillsides. Its large, light green fronds have a bluish tinge and are very durable; cut specimens will keep a long time. Nice for rocky or shaded slopes, or, in fact, for any place where it may be grown 12 1 00 15 1 25
- A. munitum.** Comes from the Pacific coast, and much resembles in outline the Christmas Fern. It is not so valuable as a hardy species as that, but may be grown with good success in New England if sheltered from the warm winter weather by a light covering of hay or straw 20 22
- A. Noveboracense.** Of medium size and more delicate structure than most of the larger Ferns. Its height in favorable locations is a little more than a foot 10 1 00 12 1 15
- A. spinulosum** and its variety **intermedium** make fine plants for any corner where they may be made to grow. Their fronds are 1½ feet high by 4 and 5 inches wide, and so delicately constructed as to be very handsome . . 10 1 00 12 1 15
- A. —, var. dilatatum.** A wider form from the mountains 30 35
- A. Thelypteris.** Varies much on different soils. Fronds are about 2 feet high, long and narrow [10 1 00 12 1 15

	—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
ASPENIUM angustifolium. SPLEENWORT. A fine, tall Spleenwort, growing in moist ravines, and often 3 feet high. Needs shade and a moist, rich soil.	\$0 12	\$1 25	\$0 15	\$1 50
A. ebeneum. Usually 9 to 15 inches high when fairly established. A fine little Fern, with narrow evergreen fronds, found on rocky soil	10	1 00	12	1 10
A. Filix-fœmina. LADY FERN. Has a larger number of cultivated forms in Europe than any of our common Ferns. One to 3 feet high, with fine, delicate fronds, and very hardy. Shade or sun are alike congenial, if soil is sufficiently rich and moist	15	1 15	18	1 35
A. Ruta-muraria. WALL RUE. A very delicate little Fern, only about 2 inches high, growing in little tufts, on dry, shaded margins of limestone cliffs	15	1 35	16	1 43
A. thelypteroides. SILVER SPLEENWORT. Attains a height of 3 feet, and has fronds 3 to 5 inches wide. It is one of the Ferns which grow alone, if in good, moist soil	12	1 00	15	1 10
A. Trichomanes. A low, delicate little Fern, 3 to 5 inches high, growing in dense tufts. Well suited to sheltered pockets of the rockery	15		18	
CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus. See <i>Scolopendrium rhizophyllum</i> .				
CHEILANTHES vestita. LIP FERN. A pretty Fern, 6 to 12 inches high . . .	15	1 25	18	1 50
CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera. BLADDER FERN. Its fronds are not rarely 2 feet long, but quite narrow. It is widest at the bottom and tapers to a narrow point at the top	10	1 00	11	1 10
C. fragilis. BRITTLE FERN. A very frail little Fern, common on the face of dry cliffs	10	1 00	11	1 08
DICKSONIA punctilobula (<i>D. pilosiuscula</i>). HAY-SCENTED FERN. Very abundant in the mountain pastures of New England. Delicate and easy of culture, it is one of the best	15	1 00	18	1 25
LYGODIUM palmatum. CLIMBING FERN. Does well in a good, moist, sandy loam outside, but in many soils it will fail, and when it has been set where it seems not to thrive, it had better be taken in and treated to pot culture . . .	25		28	
ONOCLEA sensibilis. SENSITIVE FERN. A common plant in moist ground; though nice to establish in some places, I do not consider it as good as many others	10	1 00	12	1 15
O. Struthiopteris. OSTRICH FERN. One of the most stately, and one of the best for cultivation. Not rarely 4 feet high, with handsome, dark green fronds growing in a circle, forming in outline a handsome vase. It is not evergreen, but lasts until frost kills the fronds. It likes to be shaded part of the day, and will stand considerable moisture. Not prepaid, 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz.; prepaid, 18c. each, \$1.55 per doz.				
OSMUNDA. FLOWERING FERN. The Osmundas are a grand group of large, tall-growing Ferns which, when established in the right soils and locations, make fine plants. <i>O. regalis</i> and <i>O. cinnamomea</i> grow in more moisture, as a rule, than <i>O. Claytoniana</i> , but with good treatment and an intelligent selection of location, the three may be grown together. It will not be the first or second year that the full benefit comes from the planting of these species. After they are established, much handsomer fronds will appear.				
O. cinnamomea. CINNAMON FERN. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; prepaid, 25 cts. each, \$1.95 per doz.				
O. Claytoniana. CLAYTON'S FLOWERING FERN. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; prepaid, 25 cts. each, \$1.95 per doz.				
O. regalis. ROYAL FERN. BUCKHORN BRAKE. Not prepaid, 15c. each, \$1.30 per doz.; prepaid, 18c. each, \$1.60 per doz.				



Polypodium vulgare. (See page 38.)

POLYPODIUM. CLIFF BRAKE.

—Not prepaid— —Prepaid—
Each Doz. Each Doz.

P. Dryopteris (<i>Phegopteris Dryopteris</i>). OAK FERN. Smallest of the three Beech Ferns, and a handsome little plant. Delights in rotten wood, and is often found on rotten, mossy logs in deep shade	\$0 15		\$0 17	
P. hexagonopterum (<i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i>). HEXAGON BEECH FERN. Broader fronds; very delicate and pretty. Grows in any good, moist soil, where it will not get too dry and still have drainage	12	\$1 15	15	\$1 30
P. Phegopteris (<i>Phegopteris polypodioides</i>). BEECH FERN. Common in mountainous regions where it has moisture and partial shade	15	1 10	17	1 20
P. vulgare . COMMON POLYPODY. A handsome evergreen species, which grows on rocky cliffs, not too dry but with a little sun	12	1 00	14	1 25
SCOLEPENDRIUM rhizophyllum (<i>Camplosorus rhizophyllum</i>). WALKING LEAF. Is found on the margins of shaded cliffs or rocks, where the leaf-mold has formed a good, black soil, and is always shaded. Where such locations can be imitated, it is a good plant. Fine strong clumps	15	1 10	17	1 25
S. vulgare . HART'S TONGUE. Is found in only one or two places in the United States, but in England and other portions of Europe it is quite common. It does very well here, and will attain a good size in moist, loamy soil.	25	2 00	28	2 25
WOODSIA ilvensis . RUSTY WOODSIA. Grows on dry, exposed rocks, forming large tufts, and is a pretty Fern, only 5 to 6 inches high	15	1 00	18	1 20
W. obtusa . Has fronds a little wider than <i>W. ilvensis</i> . Easily managed	10	1 00	12	1 20
WOODWARDIA . CHAIN FERN.				
W. angustifolia . NETTED CHAIN FERN. 12 to 18 inches high	20	1 35	22	1 55
W. virginica . VIRGINIAN CHAIN FERN. Grows in wet bogs and swamps. Needs more moisture than most Ferns	15	1 25	18	1 50

COLLECTION OF HARDY FERNS, MY SELECTION.

TWELVE DISTINCT SPECIES, SUITED TO ROCK-GROWING: One of each, \$1.25; two of each, \$2; six of each, \$5. **TWELVE DISTINCT SPECIES OF TALLER-GROWING:** One of each, \$1.25; two of each, \$2; six of each, \$5.

GROWING KINDS, suited to the shady corner, for level culture: One of each, \$1.25; two of each, \$2; six of each, \$5.

ROSES.

Roses like a good, rich, deep loam. There is little danger of getting the soil too rich. Shallow, sandy or gravelly soils are not suited to them. When it is necessary to plant in such soils as these, an artificial compost should be made by taking out a foot and a half of this natural soil, and filling in with rich, heavy loam. In cold climates Roses may be grown by banking up a foot or 18 inches, just before winter. In spring this should be removed, and the plants cut back as far as they are killed. Even the tender greenhouse Roses may be grown outside in this way.

GROUP I.—SPECIES.**ROSA alpina.** 30 cts.

R. blanda. EARLY WHITE ROSE. One to 3 feet high; flowers almost or quite white; a native of rocky banks and shores. Plants about 18 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

R. carolina. See **R. humilis**.

R. cinnamomea, var. **flore pleno**. CINNAMON ROSE. Double; has a rich, spicy fragrance. 15 cts.

R. humilis (*R. carolina*). SWAMP ROSE. One to 7 feet high, with pretty pink flowers in July, followed by red fruit. Hardy, and will live in wet or dry soil. [The *R. lucida* of some horticulturists, but incorrectly.] Good, strong clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

R. Luciae (*R. Wichuraiana*). CEMETERY, or MEMORIAL ROSE. A Japanese trailing species. Foliage firm and glossy green; a good bloomer. Flowers single, white. 25c. each, \$2.20 per doz.

The following hybrid varieties of *R. Luciae* form a new race of hardy double and single Memorial Roses. They are fast growers and have good, healthy foliage.

Manda's Triumph. Flowers double, white, fragrant.

Universal Favorite. Light pink, double, fragrant.

South Orange Perfection. Flowers double, soft bluish, turning white. A free bloomer.

Pink Roamer. This single-flowered form shows traces of Eglantine blood. It is exquisitely fragrant, and its pink flowers have a large silvery white center and orange stamens.

Price, 50 cts. each, or the set for \$1.75.

ROSA multiflora. A many-flowered white or pink, pretty native of China and Japan, blooming in June. Fruit bright red. Hardy with me. 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

R. rubiginosa. SWEETBRIER, or EGLANTINE. Handsome, single flowers. Both flowers and leaves very fragrant. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



A Bowl of Multiflora Roses. (See preceding page.)

ROSA rugosa. RUSSIAN ROSE. A very desirable and hardy species, with large, solitary, red or sometimes white flowers, coming in long succession. Indeed, it is not rare to see ripe fruit and flowers at the same time. Fruit large, orange-red to red; handsome in autumn. 25 cts. each; small plants, a foot high, by post prepaid, 15 cts. each.

R. rugosa, var. alba. 25 cts.

R. —, var. rubra. Flowers single; good size; foliage distinct. 25 cts.

R. Wichuraiana. See **R. Luciae**.

GROUP II.—HORTICULTURAL VARIETIES.

Anne de Diesbach. Large, brilliant crimson, fragrant flowers. Plant of good habit and vigor. 35c.

Anna Maria (Climber). Flowers double, in clusters; rosy carmine, shaded pink. 45 cts.

Austrian Copper. 40 cts.

Baltimore Belle (Climber). Flowers large, compact and fine; of pale blush color. Very double and in clusters. 45 cts.

Crimson Rambler (Climber). Glowing crimson flowers and dark, glossy foliage. 40 and 50 cts.

Dundee Rambler. Strong-growing. 40 cts.

General Jacqueminot. Fragrant, large, showy flowers of bright, velvety crimson. 35 cts.

Hermosa. A very popular Rose of medium or small size; hardy; color bright rose; continuous bloomer; not full. 30 cts.

Lord Penzance (HYBRID SWEETBRIERS). Several varieties. 30 cts.

Magna Charta. Handsome pink flowers in June; large, fragrant, hardy. 35 cts.

Madame Plantier. Flowers large, very double, pure white. 35 cts. each, \$3.25 per doz.

Paul Neyron. Flowers very large, clear, deep rose; very double; the largest Rose. 40 cts.

Persian Yellow. Rather small flowers and foliage; bright yellow, nearly full flowers; very hardy. 35c.

Pink Rambler. 40 cts.

Prairie Belle. This is one of the hardiest and most beautiful Climbing Roses. Its flowers are large, globular, very double, bright pink. 25 cts.

Queen of Belgians. 25 cts.

Queen of the Prairies. 25 cts.

Russell's Cottage. Flowers dark crimson; very double and full; a great bloomer. Has proved to be one of the hardiest. 25 cts. each, \$2.35 per doz.

Ulrich Brunner. A bright, cherry-red Rose. 35c.

White Rambler. 40 cts.

Yellow Rambler. 40 cts.



VINES—TRAILERS ^{AND} CLIMBERS.

AKEBIA quinata. A handsome twining vine. Pretty when trained to a trellis or when rambling over other shrubs. The fragrant, purplish brown flowers are in axillary racemes. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

AMPELOPSIS. See *Vitis*.

APIOS tuberosa. GROUNDNUT. A tuberous-rooted climber. Flowers purple. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; by mail, 55 cts. per doz.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siph. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A fine climbing vine, with large, dark green leaves; flowers shaped like a pipe; purple and green. 35 cts. each; by mail, 45 cts.

CELASTRUS scandens. BITTERSWEET. A handsome twining shrub, with dark green foliage and handsome, orange-colored fruit. Fine for covering old walls, stone heaps or any similar object. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts. ea.

CLEMATIS coccinea. SCARLET CLEMATIS. A fine southern species, with scarlet flowers. [*C. Viorna* according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally distinct.] 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.; by mail, 20 cts. each.

C. crispa. This is a southern species, with large, light purple or lavender flowers. One of the best. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.; by mail, 20 cts. each.

C. graveolens. A small, hardy, climbing species from Chinese Tartary. Flowers pale yellow, solitary, of medium size; the only yellow-flowered Clematis. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts. each.

C. Jackmanni. Very handsome, large, dark purple flowers. A general favorite in the genus; is the showiest and handsomest of all. 40 cts. each; by mail, 50c.

C. lanuginosa, var. Henryi. Large white flowers. 60 cts. each; by mail, 70 cts.

C. —, var. Lady Londesborough. This variety has been tested at Jackson, New Hampshire, and is one of the best of the large-flowered kinds for cold and exposed situations. Flowers delicate silvery grey, with white stripes down each petal; stamens stained with pink. May and June. 65 cts.

C. ligusticifolia. 25 cts. each.

C. montana. MOUNTAIN CLEMATIS. A native of Nepaul, with large white flowers. About the size of *Anemone sylvestris*. Attains a height of 20 feet. Early summer. 25 cts. each.

C. paniculata. One of the handsomest species in cultivation; of strong, climbing habit, often 12 feet high, and covered with white, fragrant flowers. A fine species; a native of Japan, and quite hardy. 25 cts. each; by mail, 30 cts.

C. Viorna. LEATHER-FLOWER. Flowers are large, drooping, purple-yellow inside. A hardy native, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts. each.

C. virginiana. VIRGIN'S BOWER. OLD MAN'S BEARD. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

C. Vitalba. WHITE VINE. Flowers white, sweet-scented; fruit tailed. A hardy species from Europe and western Asia. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.; by mail, 25 cts. each.

C. Viticella. VINE BOWER. Flowers large, drooping; blue, purple or rose-colored. Europe and Asia. Hardy. 20 cts. each; by mail, 30 cts.

DIOSCOREA villosa. WILD YAM-ROOT, COLIC-ROOT. Interesting when in fruit, chiefly on account of its queer seeds. Twines on bushes. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

HUMULUS Lupulus. COMMON HOP VINE. Very useful for covering bowers, or any place where the covering is not necessary for winter. It can be planted to run among shrubbery, or in any place where a vine in summer is desired. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, 13 cts. each.

LINNÆA borealis. TWIN FLOWER. A trailing and creeping evergreen of slender habit, growing in bogs and mossy woods and bearing its delicate purple or pale pink flowers in pairs. It delights in the soil of a rotten mossy log into which its fibrous roots penetrate. It needs partial shade and a moist soil, with peat or leaf-mold. 15 cts. each; by mail, 18 cts.

LONICERA belgica. DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE. Reliable as to hardiness. It has yellowish flowers and is quite pretty. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.; by mail, 30 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

L. glauca (L. parviflora). A twining bush with greenish yellow or purple flowers. 3 to 5 feet high. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; by mail, 25 cts. each.

L. Halleana. HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE. This would be one of the best if it were hardy, but it kills back to the roots here in severe winters. It is a fast and tall grower, with handsome flowers and foliage; flowers yellow and white. 25 cts.

L. hirsuta. A rather high twiner, with orange-yellow flowers in July. Leaves rather coarse and hairy. 15 cts. each; by mail, 18 cts.



Lonicera Halleana.

- LONICERA Sp.** SCARLET HONEYSUCKLE. I have been cataloguing this under the name *L. punicea*, which, I suspect, is incorrect, though I had bought it for this. The best hardy Honeysuckle for this severe climate. Its showy scarlet flowers are borne in pairs and in profusion. I have never seen it killed back in winter. 20 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.; by mail, 28 cts. each.
- L. Sullivantii.** This one kills back a little in the hardest winters. 15 cts. each; by mail, 20 cts.
- LYCUM chinense.** MATRIMONY VINE. A desirable hardy climber, which is very handsome when covered with its scarlet fruit in autumn. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; by mail, 25 cts. each.
- MENISPERMUM canadense.** MOONSEED. A climbing, woody vine, nice for damp, shaded places. 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.
- MITCHELLA repens.** PARTRIDGE-BERRY, CHECKERBERRY. A small trailing evergreen, scarcely woody, with small, roundish, evergreen leaves and fragrant white flowers, followed by the scarlet fruit, which lasts through the winter. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
- RUBUS hispida.** RUNNING SWAMP BLACKBERRY. A rather pretty trailer, with reddish purple foliage in autumn. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, 15 cts. each.
- SHORTIA galacifolia.** A charming little creeping evergreen, with white flowers somewhat resembling the Soldanella, but with cut edges to the segments. Leaves deep green, changing to almost crimson. It may be grown in a pot; moist, well-drained shady soil or peat seems to suit it best. 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; by mail, 17 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- TECOMA radicans** (*Bignonia radicans*). TRUMPET CREEPER. This species has orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped, showy flowers. A tall climber. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, 22 cts. each.
- VANCOUVERIA hexandra.** BARRENWORT. A very desirable little trailer, native to Oregon and Washington. It has handsome six-sided leaves and delicate waxen white flowers about half an inch wide. It is a fine handy plant to grow in shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; by mail, 18 cts. each.
- VINCA minor, var. cærulea.** PERIWINKLE. Pretty little half-shrubby plant, prostrate stems and dark evergreen leaves. A native of Europe. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.
- VITIS cordifolia.** CHICKEN GRAPE. Nice plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts. each.
- V. hederacea** (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). VIRGINIA CREEPER, AMERICAN WOODBINE. This fine native is too well known to need detailed description. It is perfectly hardy and a quick grower. Fine for covering trellises or stone walls. Its beautiful green foliage turns to a charming dark red in autumn. It likes a rich, peaty soil, and responds quickly to high fertilization. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid by mail, 20 cts. each.
- V. inconstans** (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). BOSTON IVY. Clings closely to wood or stone work; colors beautifully in autumn. 15 cts. each; prepaid, by mail, 20 cts.
- V. riparia.** FROST GRAPE. Fine for covering unsightly objects. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts. each.
- WISTARIA.** KIDNEY BEAN.
- W. chinensis** (*W. multijuga*). Flowers large, not odorous, produced in great profusion on established plants. Native of China. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.
- W. magnifica.** Flowers odorous, in racemes 4 to 6 inches long; light blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.
- W. speciosa** (*W. frutescens*). 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.



Wistaria.

SHRUBS AND TREES.

We do not charge for boxing and packing when the stock ordered is less than 3½ feet, if the order amounts to \$3 and more. But for taller stock, and for less than \$3 worth, we must charge the actual cost. If stock is to be shipped in a box, we must make the box; if it is to be put into a light bale for express, it requires not only considerable time but burlap to cover.

The charges will cover only actual cost, which will not be over 75 cts. per bale, or actual cost for lumber and time for making, if a box is required. For stock less than 3½ feet long we can buy boxes quite reasonably, so that on such orders we do not charge for packing.

We pack all such stock in such a manner as to insure its reaching its destination in a perfectly fresh condition. Though we advise all to plant this class of stock as early as possible, we have taken up trees in full leaf, shipped them over 200 miles, and every one lived. We will not agree to replace stock when ordered so late.

SHRUBS AND TREES—CONTINUED.

All good, healthy, nursery-grown stock. Can furnish certificate of inspection of stock to those who desire it.

ABIES balsamea. BALSAM FIR. A slender tree, rather rapid in growth. Twelve to 18 inches, 20 cts. each.

ACER campestre. ENGLISH FIELD MAPLE. A small tree, with rough bark, growing about 20 feet high. About 3 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

A. dasycarpum. WHITE OR SILVER MAPLE. This fine ornamental tree is found growing along river banks, and in moist clay is a rapid grower. It will thrive in more places than the Sugar Maple. 5 to 8 feet, 30 cts. each; 3 to 5 feet, 20c.

A. —, var. Wieri laciniatum. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE. 5 ft., 40c. each; 8 to 10 ft., 75c.

ACER Negundo. See **Negundo aceroides.**

A. pennsylvanicum. MOOSEWOOD, STRIPED MAPLE. This is a small and slender tree, with light green striped bark. 3 to 4 feet, 25c. each; 5 to 7 feet, 45 cts.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. A very ornamental and hardy species; attains a height of 50 feet; rapid in growth, needs good drainage. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

A. Pseudo-platanus. SYCAMORE MAPLE. This fine European Maple attains a height of 30 to 60 feet. It is well adapted to exposed situations, and prefers a deep, soft soil, but is not confined to these. 3 to 5 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.; 5 to 6 feet, 35 cts. each.

A. rubrum. RED MAPLE. Usually a small tree, but it sometimes attains a large size. Native to swamps and moist woods. A quick grower, handsome in flower, and adapted to moist ground. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 7 to 10 feet, 40 cts. each.

A. saccharinum. SUGAR MAPLE. 6 to 7 feet, 30c. each, 4 for \$1; 3 feet, 12c. each, \$1.10 per doz.

A. spicatum. MOUNTAIN MAPLE. Forms tall clumps. 3 to 4 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. tataricum. TARTARIAN MAPLE. A fine small species 20 feet high; very ornamental and quite hardy. 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum. HORSE CHESTNUT. 2 to 3 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

AILANTUS glandulosa. TREE OF HEAVEN. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each.

AMELANCHIER canadensis. SHAD BUSH, JUNE-BERRY. A shrub or small tree, with handsome white flowers in drooping racemes, which come in early spring before much of the forest foliage is out. 2 to 3 feet, 15 cts. each.

AMORPHA fruticosa. FALSE, or BASTARD INDIGO. Flowers dark, bluish purple. Shrub about 6 feet high. California. 3 to 5 feet, 15c. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

ANDROMEDA polifolia. WILD ROSEMARY. This charming little evergreen is only 10 to 12 inches high, with numerous small, pale pink, bell-shaped flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

ARALIA spinosa. HERCULES' CLUB. A low tree or shrub, with prickly stem. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each.

BERBERIS Neuberti. COMMON BARBERRY. 2 to 3 feet, 15 cts. each.

B. Thunbergii. [*B. vulgaris* according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally distinct.] 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 per doz.

B. vulgaris. COMMON BARBERRY. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

B. —, var. purpurea. Purple-leaved form. 15c. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

BETULA alba, var. laciniata pendula. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. 7 to 8 feet, 55 cts. each, 2 for 95 cts.

B. lenta. BLACK CHERRY, or SWEET BIRCH. 5 to 7 feet, 30 cts. each.



Betula alba (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch).

- BETULA lutea.** YELLOW, or GREY BIRCH. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.
- B. nigra.** RED, or RIVER BIRCH. 10 to 12 feet, 60 cts. each.
- B. papyracea** (*B. papyrifera*). PAPER, or CANAL BIRCH. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.
- B. populifolia.** AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH. [*B. alba* according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally distinct.] A beautiful tree. 3 to 5 feet, 20 cts. each.
- CALYCANTHUS floridus.** SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB, CAROLINA ALLSPICE. 20 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.
- CARACANA sibirica.** PEA-TREE. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each.
- CASSANDRA calyculata.** LEATHER-LEAF. 15c. each, \$1 per doz., for flowering size.
- CATALPA speciosa.** INDIAN BEAN. 8 to 10 feet, 60 cts. each.
- CEANOTHUS americana.** NEW JERSEY TEA. One to 2 feet high, with pretty panicles of white flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.
- C. ovatus.** Fine for dry, sandy or gravelly soil. 35 cts. each.
- CELTIS occidentalis.** NETTLE TREE, HACKBERRY. Plants 3 feet, 20 cts. each.
- CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis.** BUTTON-BUSH. A pretty shrub with white flowers. Nice for moist or wet ground. 20c. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- CERCIS canadensis.** AMERICAN RED-BUD, JUDAS TREE. A small tree 10 to 20 feet high, with an abundance of small red flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 30c. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- CHAMÆCERASUS, var. grandiflorus roseus.** [This genus is referred to *Lonicera* by Index Kewensis.] Flowers showy in May, followed by the scarlet fruit. Bushy plants. 30c. each.
- CLADRASTIS tinctoria** (*Virgilia lutea*). YELLOW-WOOD. 20 cts.
- CLETHRA acuminata.** MOUNTAIN SWEET PEPPER BUSH. 30 cts. each.
- C. alnifolia.** SWEET PEPPER-BUSH, WHITE ALDER. A shrub 3 to 10 feet high, growing near the coast from Maine to Virginia and southward, bearing in abundance handsome fragrant flowers in summer. Plants a foot high, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.
- COMPTONIA asplenifolia.** See *Myrica asplenifolia*.
- CORNUS.** DOGWOOD, CORNELL.
- C. alternifolia.** A tall shrub, or small tree, with a peculiar flat top. Plants 1½ to 5 feet high, 20 cts. and 40 cts. each.
- C. Amomum.** A fine stock from seed. 3 to 4 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

- CORNUS circinata.** ROUND-LEAVED CORNELL. A desirable plant. Good shrubs, 2 to 3 feet high, 25 cts. each.
- C. florida.** FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Plants about 1 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each.
- C. paniculata.** 2-foot plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.
- C. sanguinea.** COMMON DOGWOOD, DOGBERRY. Branches pale purple, flowers greenish white. Europe and northern Asia. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.20 per doz.
- C. stolonifera.** OSIER DOGWOOD. Reddish purple bark, a little darker than the preceding; blooms in early June. Forms good-sized clumps. 3-foot plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. A few fine clumps, 5 to 6 feet high, 25 cts. each.
- C. tatarica** (*C. sibirica*). Handsome light red bark, which makes it attractive in winter. 3- to 5-foot plants, 25 cts. each.
- CRATÆGUS cordata.** WASHINGTON THORN. This species attains 15 to 25 feet in height. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each.
- C. Crus-galli.** COCKSPUR THORN, HAW. A handsome flowering shrub. 15 cts. to 25 cts. each.
- CYDONIA Japonica.** See *Pyrus Japonica*.
- CYTISUS purpureus.** TREFOIL. A low, hardy shrub with pretty purple flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.



Deutzia. (See page 44.)

*Kalmia latifolia.*

DEUTZIA gracilis. 8 to 12 inches, 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz.; 15 to 20 inches, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

D. scabra (*D. crenata*). Grows 4 to 8 feet. Flowers white, in raceme like panicles. A handsome shrub from Japan. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40c., \$1.75 per doz.

D. —, var. Pride of Rochester. 20 cts. each.

DIERVILLA Lavalleyi (*Weigela Lavalleyi*). This species has good-sized crimson flowers. A very handsome shrub when in flower. 25 cts. each.

D. rosea (*W. rosea*). A handsome Chinese shrub, with rose or white flowers in June. 25 cts. each.

D. trifida. FLY HONEYSUCKLE. A common low shrub, with yellow flowers. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, 18 cts. each.

FAGUS sylvatica, var. purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED AMERICAN BEECH. This is grafted from a very dark leaved variety. 4 to 5 feet, \$1 each.

FORSYTHIA. GOLDEN BELL.

F. Fortunei. [*F. suspensa* according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally different.] 20 cts. each, 2 for 15 cts., \$1.35 per doz.

F. Sieboldii. 20 cts. each.

F. suspensa. The few yellow flowers are scattered on slender branches. A graceful shrub.

It does well either as a climber against a wall, or treated as a bush in open shrubbery. 2 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; 5 to 7 feet, 35 cts. each.

F. viridissima. Flowers yellow; a native of Japan. 3 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each, 2 for 55 cts.

GAYLUSSACIA resinosa. BLACK HUCK-LEBERRY. Branching, 1 to 3 feet high; a native of rocky woods and swamps. Plants a foot high, 15 cts. each; by mail, 25 cts.

GENISTA tinctoria. DYER'S BROOM, GREENWEED. Flowers in spicate racemes. Plant 1 to 2 feet high, with round, erect branches, and smooth, lance-shaped leaves. A native of Europe and northwest Asia. 15 cts. each, 3 for 30 cts.

HALESIA tetraptera. SILVER BELL, SNOWDROP TREE. A small tree with drooping white flowers and large, ovate, lanceolate leaves. 2 to 3 feet, 30c. each.

HAMAMELIS virginiana. WITCH-HAZEL. A fine, tall shrub, which blooms just before winter. Good plants, 2 feet high, 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

HYDRANGEA arborescens. WILD HYDRANGEA. Flowers white, with an agreeable odor, in flat corymbs. A strong, vigorous, handsome shrub. About 4 feet high. 15c. each, 2 for 25c.

H. paniculata. Good plants, 5 years old, 25 cts. each.

H. —, var. grandiflora. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

ILEX laevigata. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

I. verticillata. WINTERBERRY. A pretty shrub, 4 or 5 feet high. Chiefly ornamental on account of its handsome

scarlet fruit. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts., \$1.50 per doz. for plants 1½ to 2 feet.

JUGLANS cinerea. BUTTERNUT. 3 to 5 feet high, 40 cts. each.

J. nigra. BLACK WALNUT. 4 to 5 feet, 25c. each.

JUNIPERUS virginiana. RED CEDAR. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

KALMIA latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL, or CALICO BUSH. One of the most desirable evergreen shrubs; 4 to 8 feet high, bearing in May and June a profusion of large, showy deep rose or nearly white flowers. Nursery plants, 9 to 12 inches, 30 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; collected plants, 1½ to 2 feet, bushy, \$1 each; 2 to 3 feet, extra, \$3 each.

KERRIA japonica (*Corchorus japonicus*). A low shrub with green bark, pretty foliage and small yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

K. —, var. alba. Has white flowers. 15c. each.

K. —, var. Double. Large double yellow flowers. 20 cts. each.

K. —, var. variegatus. A very pretty form. 15c.

LABURNUM anagyroides (*L. vulgare*). GOLDEN CHAIN. Flowers yellow, in simple, pendulous racemes. Southern France to Hungary. 15c.

LARIX americana. AMERICAN LARCH, TAMARACK. A slender tree with heavy, close-grained wood. Plants 5 to 7 feet, 30 cts. each.

L. europæa. EUROPEAN LARCH. Plants 2 to 4 feet high, spreading, 35 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.

LEDUM latifolium. LABRADOR TEA. About a foot high. Flowers in pretty cymes, white; last of May. Leaves covered underneath with rusty wool. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts. each.

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium. Called CALIFORNIA PRIVET, but is a native of Japan; one of the best, because its handsome foliage stays on so late. Plants 2 feet high, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

L. vulgare. EUROPEAN PRIVET. Common Privet of Europe and north Africa. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each.

LINDERA Benzoin. SPICE BUSH. Grows 6 to 15 feet high. Native of damp woods. It will thrive in shade if not too dry. Plants 18 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

LIRODENDRON tulipifera. TULIP TREE. 4 to 5 feet, 30 cts. each.

LONICERA chrysantha (*L. Morrowi*). 45c. each.
L. ciliata. Two to 3 feet. Flowers yellowish green. 20 cts. each.

L. oblongifolia. SWAMP FLY HONEYSUCKLE. Two to 5 feet, with cream-colored flowers, light green, oblong leaves, and reddish purple berries. Fine in cultivation. 25c. each, 2 for 35c.

L. Ruprechtiana. 45 cts. each.

L. tatarica. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Plants 3 to 4 feet, stocky, 45 cts. each, 2 for 70 cts.

LYCIUM europæum. BOX THORN. Pale white flowers. Erect spring shrub from the south of Europe. 3-foot plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

MYRICA asplenifolia (*Comptonia asplenifolia*). SWEET FERN. 25 cts. each.

M. cerifera. TALLOW SHRUB, WAX MYRTLE. Grows 5 to 12 feet high and opens reddish flowers in May. A hardy evergreen shrub. Good plants, 12 to 18 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

M. Gale. SWEET GALE. A dwarf, fragrant hardy shrub. Fine, stocky plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

NEGUNDO Aceroides (*Acer Negundo*). BOX ELDER. 25 cts. each.

OXYDENDRUM arboreum (*Andromeda arborea*). SORREL-TREE, or SOURWOOD. A native of southern Pennsylvania and of the Alleghenies; attains a height of 15 to 40 feet. Plants 1½ to 3 feet, 15 cts. each.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. MOCK-ORANGE, SYRINGA. Grows from 2 to 10 feet high. A handsome species from the south of Europe. Plants 12 to 18 inches, stocky, 15 cts. each.

PICEA alba (*Abies alba*). WHITE SPRUCE. A tall and handsome tree which attains a height of 50 to 150 feet. 18 inches high, 20 cts. each; 2 feet high, 40 cts. each.

P. excelsa (*Abies excelsa*). NORWAY SPRUCE. A tall-growing tree of rapid growth; hardy and handsome. Nice for a boundary tree. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PICEA nigra. BLACK SPRUCE. Rather slow in growth; native to swamps and cool mountain woods. Forty to 70 feet high. 18 to 24 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

P. —, var. rubra. The mountain form of this species, and a much better and handsomer tree, though of slow growth. 15 to 18 inches, 25 cts.

P. pungens. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. One of the hardiest of the western Spruces. 12 to 18 inches, 25 cts. each; 1½ to 2 feet, 50 cts. each.

PINUS inops. NEW JERSEY SCRUB PINE. Good, stocky plants, 45 cts. each.

P. Laricio (*Pinus austriaca*). CORSICAN PINE. A hardy and handsome species, which attains a height of from 75 to 100 feet. 18 to 30 inches high, stocky, 25 cts. each, \$2.10 per doz.

P. rigida. PITCH PINE. Plants about 20 inches high, 30 cts. each.

P. Strobilus. WHITE, or WEYMOUTH PINE. This is the handsomest of the Pines, and will thrive in a greater variety of soils and situations than any other species. It is rather rapid in growth. Not only is it one of the best trees for ornamental purposes, but there is no other tree in the world so largely grown for timber as this. 18 to 24 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. sylvestris. SCOTCH FIR. 18 to 24 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PLATANUS occidentalis. AMERICAN SYCAMORE, BUTTONWOOD. Plants 3 to 4 ft., 15 cts.



Picea pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce).

POPULUS pyramidalis. LOMBARDY POPLAR. 5 to 7 feet, 25 cts. each; 8 to 12 feet, 50 cts. each; 13 to 18 feet, 75 cts. each.

POTENTILLA fruticosa. SHRUBBY CINQUE-FOIL. Two feet. Fine clumps, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PRUNUS americana. AMERICAN WILD PLUM. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. virginiana. CHOKO CHERRY. 25 cts. each.

PTELEA trifoliata. HOP TREE. 4 to 5 feet, 20c.

PYRUS arbutifolia. CHOKEBERRY. A medium-sized shrub, with small, shining leaves, handsomely tinted in autumn. Flowers pretty, white, followed by black fruit. 20 cts. each.

P. Aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. 20 cts. each.

P. Japonica (*Cydonia japonica*). JAPANESE QUINCE. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

QUERCUS bicolor. SWAMP WHITE OAK. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts. each.

Q. macrocarpa. BUR, or MOSSY-CUP OAK. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts. each.

Q. palustris. PIN OAK. Height about 60 feet. A very attractive tree under cultivation. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each.

Q. prinus (*Q. montana*). CHESTNUT OAK. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts. each.

Q. Robur. ENGLISH OAK. Rather quick in its growth, with good foliage. Has proved quite hardy here. 5 to 7 feet, 40c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Q. rubra. RED OAK. 4 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

RHAMNUS alnifolia. A low straggling shrub. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

R. cathartica. COMMON BUCKTHORN. 20 cts.

RHODODENDRON arborescens (*Azalea arborescens*). Three to 10 feet high; deciduous leaves and pale rose-colored flowers in June. One of the brightest shrubs of early spring. 35c.

RHODODENDRON calendulaceum (*Azalea calendulacea*). FLAME-COLORED AZALEA. Orange-colored flowers, turning to red. Fine plants, 35 cts. each.

R. catawbiense. Shrub 3 to 6 feet high, with oval or oblong leaves, and handsome lilac-purple flowers in June. Plants a foot high, 40 cts. each; 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each.

R. maximum. ROSE BAY, GREAT LAUREL. This handsome shrub grows naturally in Vermont and New Hampshire, but never attains the large size here that it does in the south. Flowers pale rose or white, showy; leaves thick, 4 to 8 inches long, deep green. Good established plants a foot high, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 15 to 20 inches high, 40 cts. each, 2 for 70 cts.; 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

R. nudiflorum (*Azalea nudiflora*). PINXTER FLOWER. A handsome shrub, 2 to 10 feet high. It forms clumps. The flowers are very handsome, and vary in color from nearly white to dark purple. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

R. punctatum. 12 to 18 inches high, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

R. Rhodora (*Rhodora canadensis*). Showy rose-purple flowers in May. 25 cts. each.

R. Vaseyi (*Azalea Vaseyi*). A new and fine species from the southern Alleghenies. Rose-purple flowers in May. Fine, established plants, 30 cts. each; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

R. viscosum (*Azalea viscosa*). SWAMP PINK, WHITE HONEYSUCKLE. Four to 10 feet high; white flowers in May. Good plants, 18 to 24 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

RHUS aromatica. FRAGRANT SUMAC. 20 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

R. Cotinus. SMOKE TREE. 5 feet, 35 cts. each.

R. glaber, var. *laciniata*. CUT-LEAVED SCARLET SUMAC. A handsome form with finely cut foliage. 30 cts. each.

RIBES floridum [Georgi or L'Hérit.?] WILD BLACK CURRANT. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each.

ROBINIA hispida. ROSE ACACIA. A shrub 3 to 8 feet high, with bristly branches and stalks, and large, deep, rose-colored flowers in May and June. 20 cts. each.

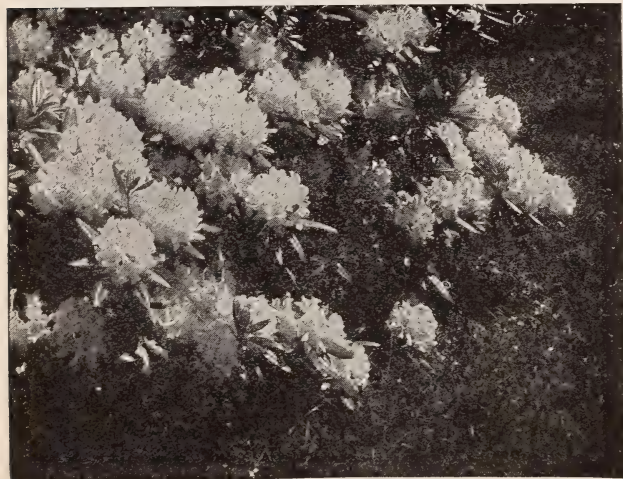
RUBUS odoratus. PURPLE-FLOWERING BLACKBERRY. Attains 3 to 5 feet in height, and bears large showy rose purple flowers in summer. 1½ foot plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SAMBUCUS canadensis. COMMON ELDER. Collected plants only, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

S. racemosa. RED BERRIED ELDER. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

S. —, var. tenuifolia. A beautiful hardy variety, with fine deeply cut green foliage. A fine foliage shrub. 50 cts. each.

S. variegatus aureus. 1 to 2 feet, 30 cts. each.



Rhododendron.

SOPHORA japonica. PAGODA TREE. Fine plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz.

SPIRÆA. MEADOW SWEET.

S. Billardii [*S. salicifolia* according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally different]. Rosy pink flowers. 4- to 5-foot plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. callosa [= *japonica*, or *alba*?] 20c. each.

S. callosa superba. More showy than the preceding, with pale pink flowers. 20 cts. each.

S. discolor (*S. ariaefolia*). 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

S. Douglasii. Oregon species. 20 cts. each.

S. opulifolia [Linn. or Pall.?] NINEBARK. 15c. each, \$1.10 per doz.

S. prunifolia, var. *flore pleno*. 2 to 3 feet, 20c. each, 2 for 35 cts.

S. salicifolia. 2 to 3 feet, 12c. each, \$1 per doz.

S. Thunbergii. One of the handsomest. Branching, with many delicate white flowers; the handsome foliage turns in autumn to a reddish yellow tint. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each; 12 to 24 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

S. tomentosa. HARDHACK, STEEPLE-BUSH. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

S. trilobata. A very charming species, more dwarf and spreading in habit than *S. Vanhouttei*, with somewhat similar white flowers, coming into bloom a little later. 25 cts. each.

S. Vanhouttei. A beautiful hardy shrub, with a profusion of white flowers in June. 20c. each, \$1.30 per doz., and 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., according to size.

STAPHYLEA trifolia. BLADDER NUT. 20c. each.

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus, var. *pauciflorus*. SNOWBERRY. This little shrub is valuable for planting on dry banks and bluffs. It does finely almost anywhere. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., 25 for \$1.25; by mail, 15c. each.

S. orbiculatus (*S. vulgaris*). INDIAN CURRANT, or CORAL BERRY. Flowers tinged with rose, in short axillary clusters. Stocky plants, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

S. variegatus. Plants 12 to 15 inches high, 25c.

SYRINCA Emodi. HIMALAYAN LILAC. 25c. each.

S. japonica. 2 years, 15 cts. each.

S. Josikæa. Late-blooming; has bluish purple fragrant flowers. All the Lilacs are handsome. 25 cts. each.

S. persica alba. WHITE PERSIAN LILAC. 2-year-old plants, 15 cts. each.

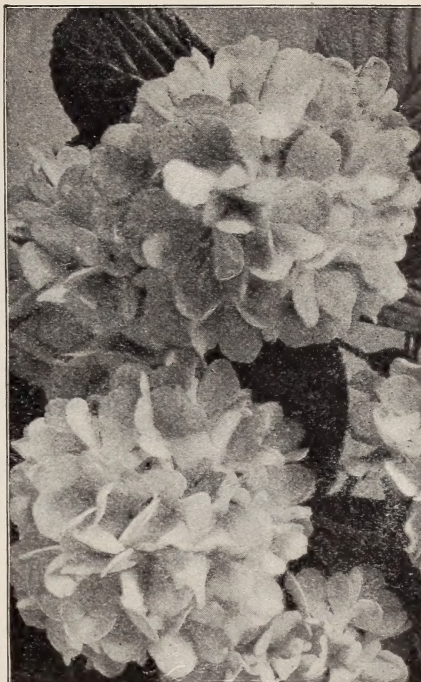
TAXUS canadensis. GROUND HEMLOCK. A low evergreen. Does well in the shade of taller trees, in moist soil, but will not thrive in the sun. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

THUYA occidentalis (*T. talarica*, Gord.; *T. Wareana*). AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. Plants 20 to 30 inches high, 25c. each.

TILIA americana. BASSWOOD, WHITE-WOOD. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each.

T. europæa. EUROPEAN LINDEN, LIME TREE. 5 feet, 25 cts. each.

TSUGA canadensis. COMMON HEMLOCK. 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.



Viburnum plicatum (Japanese Snowball).

ULMUS americana. WHITE ELM. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

VIBURNUM acerifolium. 18 to 24-inch plants, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

V. cassinoides. WITHER-ROD. 2 feet, 20c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

V. dentatum. ARROW-WOOD. 5 to 15 feet high; white flowers, dark purple fruits. Plants 2 feet high, stocky, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

V. Lentago. SHEEPBERRY. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 7 feet, 45 cts. each.

V. nudum. Plants 12 to 15 inches, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

V. Opulus. CRANBERRY BUSH, GUELDER ROSE. Good plants, 2 feet high and stocky, 20c. each, \$1.50 per doz.; plants 4 feet high, 35 cts. each.

V. —, var. flore pleno. SNOWBALL. 12 to 20 inches high, 20 cts. each.

V. plicatum [Gray or Thunb.?] JAPANESE SNOWBALL. Plants about 2 feet, bushy, 40 cts.

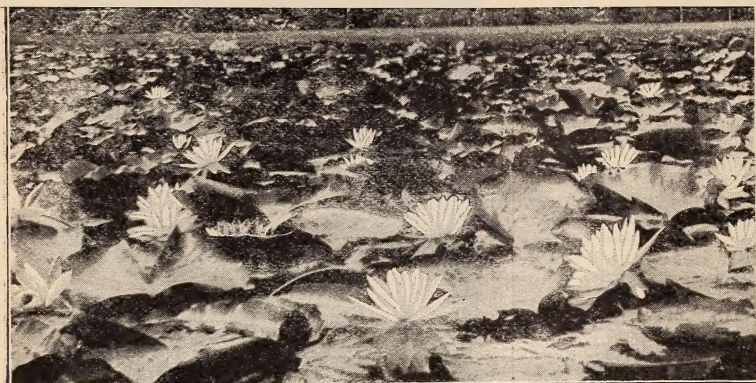
V. prunifolium. BLACK HAW. Plants 2 feet high and stocky, 20 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

V. pubescens. Good clumps, about 2 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

WEIGELA. See *Diervilla*.

THE BOG AND WATER GARDEN.

Nymphaeas and most other aquatics should be planted in a good, rich soil, if the best results are looked for. A mixture of heavy, dark soil and well composted cow manure is good. The plants should be well embedded in the soil under the water. For *Sarracenias*, a mixture of peat and leaf-mold in any



White Water Lilies.

wet, sandy soil will answer. The location should not be too cold. If the moisture is furnished by cold springs, the plants should not be set very near them. Most aquatics need still water. They do not like a current or the disturbance of strong waves.

Water Lilies and other aquatics are often grown in tubs sunk in the ground. Ponds or pools are, of course, much better, where they are to be had, and with wet or boggy places bordering them, bog-plants can be grown. When these wet margins have only a clay or sandy

soil, better results can be obtained by adding 6 inches of peat as a top dressing, which makes a pretty fair depth for bog plants. But before this is done, all grass and sedge roots should be eradicated. Many bog plants do not require peat, but will grow in any wet, sandy or other soil which is always moist; others require not only peat, but need some shelter from the winds, such as low trees or small shrubs afford. Most of the species herein mentioned do not need this protection from winds; yet a few such bog-shrubs would be quite in place if planted among and around them.

Such water-loving species as *Azalea viscosa*, *Rosa carolina*, *Ilex verticillata*, *Lonicera oblongifolia*, *Ledum latifolium*, *Myrica gale*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Pyrus arbutifolia* and *Rhodora canadensis*, though they do well planted in moist garden soil, are found growing naturally in bogs and swamps. For the margins of bogs there are few more attractive shrubs than *Cornus stolonifera* or *C. sericea*. Among the vines that may be used for moist grounds along brooks, etc., are *Clematis virginiana* and *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. *Vitis riparia* is also common along the banks of streams, and climbs over bushes and trees, making a good companion for the Virgin's Bower, Bittersweet, Moonseed and Woodbine.

BOG AND AQUATIC PLANTS.

	Not prepaid—	Prepaid—
	Each Doz.	Each Doz.
ACORUS Calamus. SWEET FLAG. A bog-plant or sub-aquatic, but will live in moist garden soil. The long, light green leaves are quite pretty, especially as seen growing naturally. Height 2 to 4 feet	\$0 10	\$0 80
A. —, var. variegatus. Does well in either moist or dry soil. A fine variegated plant	15	1 25
ALISMA Plantago. WATER PLANTAIN	15	17
CALLA palustris. WATER CALLA. This little native somewhat resembles the cultivated Calla, both in leaf and flower. It is a bog plant, and likes a peaty soil and moisture, and will thrive in sun or shade in the right soil	15	17
CALTHA biflora [=C. palustris]	15	1 25
C. lptosepala	15	
C. palustris. MARSH MARIGOLD. Every one who has seen this plant in its profusion of golden bloom in early spring will remember it. It is the most lavish of its color of any of our wild flowers. Broad patches of solid bloom are scattered along the meadow brooks wherever it has established itself. For low ground, where there is plenty of moisture, it is one of the best. It forces well in pots	10	60
C. —, var. flore pleno	15	17
DIONÆA muscipula. VENUS' FLY-TRAP. An interesting little carnivorous plant from the wet, sandy regions of North Carolina	15	1 25
		16 1 35

—Not prepaid— —Prepaid—
Each Doz. Each Doz.
\$0 15

DROSER *filiformis*. SUNDEW

HELONIAS *bullata*. SWAMP PINK. When not used as a bog plant, this rare and local species needs moist sand, or a soil that will always contain moisture. Its height is 1 to 2 feet, bearing a short, dense raceme of rose-purple flowers \$0 23

IRIS *Pseud-acorus*. YELLOW IRIS, WATER FLAG. Flowers large, almost scentless, bright yellow and orange-yellow. Stems stout, 2 to 3 feet high. Europe and western Asia. A fine bog plant 15 20

NUPHAR *advena*. YELLOW POND LILY. Flowers yellow. Leaves large, with a deep sinus 20 30

N. luteum. Flowers yellow, slightly scented, a little above the water. Leaves 8 to 12 inches across, deeply two-lobed at the base 30 40

N. minimum (*Nymphaea Kalmianum*). Smallest yellow Water Lily; flowers less than an inch wide, yellow 15 \$1 25

N. sagittæfolium (*Nymphaea sagittifolia*) 15

NYMPHÆA *alba*. EUROPEAN WATER LILY. Flowers 4 to 6 inches wide, white, scentless. Leaves deeply cordate, entire, smooth 20 28

N. odorata. AMERICAN WATER LILY. Flowers white, often tinged with red; sweet-scented. A beautiful hardy species; one of the best for our cool northern waters 25 30

N. reniformis [D. C.] (Tuber-bearing). Leaves reniform, orbicular, 8 to 15 inches wide; flowers white, 4 to 7 inches wide, faintly but deliciously sweet-scented. Root-stalks creeping, bearing oblong tubers 20 25

PELTANDRA *virginica*. WATER ARUM. A good bog plant, with long-petioled, calla-like leaves and greenish flowers 20 25

PONTEDERIA *cordata*. PICKEREL WEED. An interesting aquatic. Grows in shallow water. Has long-petioled, heart-shaped leaves, and a dense spike of violet-blue, ephemeral flowers 25 30

SARRACENIA *purpurea*. PITCHER PLANT, SIDESADDLE FLOWER. This handsome native of our northern bogs is one of the handsomest and probably the hardest of Sarracenias. The leaves or pitchers are, when exposed to sunlight, of a handsome reddish purple, with light green spots, 2 to 6 inches long, clustered at the base. From among them comes the naked flower stalk, 6 to 18 inches high, bearing a single nodding, deep purple flower 1½ to 2 inches wide. One of the best of bog plants; also fine for pot culture 12 1 00 15 \$1 20

S. Drummondii. Fine plants for pot culture 25 28

S. flava. TRUMPET LEAF. Flowers yellow—often 4 to 5 inches wide. Leaves 10 to 30 inches long, yellow and purple. Plant in wet sand or peat 15 1 50 18 1 80

S. rubra. Leaves short, clustered at the base. Wet sand or peat 15 1 50 16 1 57

S. variolaris. Leaves taller and more slender than those of *S. rubra* 25 28

SYMPLOCARPUS *foetidus*. SKUNK CABBAGE. This plant is useful on account of its large, green foliage, and because it grows in wet, boggy soil. The flower is not very showy and the plant exudes a disagreeable odor similar to that of the skunk. However, it is a fine bog plant 20 28

Besides the various Bog Plants of this section are others previously described in this catalogue which might be added to Bog Plants, because they not only grow well in good garden soil, but also do nicely in many wet situations; in fact, some are found naturally in bogs. I mention the following, for description of which please see foregoing sections: *Asclepias incarnata*, *Gentiana linearis*, *Hibiscus Moscheutos*, *H. militaris*, *Lilium superbum*, *L. pardalinum*, *Lobelia cardinalis*, *Lythrum Salicaria*, *Myosotis palustris*, *Pentstemon lævigatus*, *Parnassia caroliniana*, *P. asarifolia*, *Rudbeckia laciniata*, *Smilacina stellata*, *Thalictrum corynellum*, *Liparis Læselii*, *Cypripedium spectabile*, *C. pubescens*, *C. parviflorum*, *Aspidium cristatum*, and vars. *Clintonianum*, *Boottii*, *Thelypteris*, *Onoclea sensibilis*, *Osmunda cinnamomea*, *O. regalis*, *Woodwardia angustifolia*, *W. virginica*.

—Other species will be offered in my Autumn Supplement, sent out about September 1.

*HARDY
ORNAMENTALS*

Horsford's Nurseries

FRED'K H. HORSFORD

CHARLOTTE, VERMONT, U. S. A.